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Cambria Freeman.

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JAS. C. HASSON, Editor and Proprietor.

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$1.50 and postage per year in advance.

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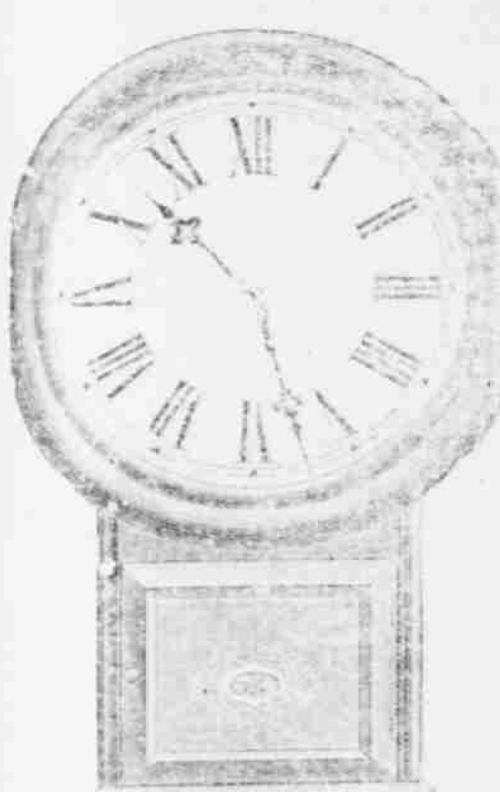

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We have wagons, buggies, surreys. High grade; as light, strong, durable, stylish, as beautifully finished as modern manufacture can produce. Built on honor by men of life experience. Honesty is our policy; prompt shipment our specialty. We want to know you. Write us. Costs you nothing. May lead to business by and by. Send for our catalogue. It is free to every reader of this paper. Binghamton Wagon Co., Binghamton, N. Y.
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And a good lamp must be simple; when it is not simple it is not good. Simple, Beautiful, Good—these words mean much, but to see "The Rochester" will impress the truth more forcibly. All metal, tough and seamless, and made in three pieces only, it is absolutely safe and unbreakable. Like Aladdin's of old, it is indeed a "wonderful lamp," for its marvelous light is purer and brighter than gas light, softer than electric light and more cheerful than either.
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THE CURE FOR CATARRH COLD IN HEAD HAY FEVER DEAFNESS HEADACHE ELY'S CREAM BALM 50c
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Have sold to consumers for 20 years, saving them the dealer's profit. We are the oldest and largest manufacturers in America selling buggies and harness this way. Ship with privilege to examine before any money is paid. We pay freight both ways if not satisfactory. Warrant for 2 years. Why pay an Agent $10 to $50 for your order? Write your own order. Boxing free. We take all risk of damage in shipping.
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Spring Wagons, $31 to $50. Guaranteed same as sell for $50 to $85. Surreys, $65 to $100, same as sell for $100 to $150. Top Buggies at $42, fine as sold at $65. Phaetons, $66 to $100. Wagonettes, Milk Wagons, Delivery Wagons and Road Carts.
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OUR HARNESS are all No. 1 Oak Tanned Leather. Single $8 to $20. Double Buggy, $18 to $35. Riding Saddles and Fly Nets. 4 per cent. off for cash with order. 64-page Illustrated Catalogue free. Address
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CENTRE STREET, EBENSBURG.
This well known and long established Shaving Parlor is now located on Centre street, opposite [illegible] where the business will be carried on in the future. SHAVING, HAIR CUTTING AND SHAMPOOING done in the neatest and [illegible] manner. [illegible] Ladies waited on at their residences.
JAMES H. GANT, Proprietor.

1794. 1891.
Policies written at short notice in the
OLD RELIABLE 'ÆTNA'
And other First Class Companies.
T. W. DICK,
AGENT FOR THE
OLD HARTFORD
FIRE INSURANCE COM'Y.
COMMENCED BUSINESS
1794.
Ebensburg, July 21, 1882.

CASSIDAY'S
Shaving Parlor,
EBENSBURG.
This well known Shaving Parlor is located on Centre street, near the County Jail, has recently been handsomely refurnished, papered, and fitted with every modern convenience, and is the prettiest, neatest, and best shop in [illegible]. It is in charge of competent barbers who will give every attention to customers. Your patronage solicited.
ROBERT CASSIDAY.

FEES BROS.'
Shaving Parlor,
Main Street, Near Post Office
☞ The undersigned desires to inform the public that they have opened a shaving parlor on Main street, near the post office where barbering in all its branches will be carried on in the future. Everything neat and clean. Your patronage solicited.
FEES BROS.

Do you need Job Printing? If so, give the Freeman a trial order.

CANCER and Tumors CURED; no knife; book free. Drs. GRATIGNY & DIXON, No. 163 Elm St., Cincinnati, O.

H. C. COOPER, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, EBENSBURG, PA.
☞ Office on High street in room formerly occupied by the Western Union Telegraph Company. [11jun23-93]

AUNT JEMIMA'S QUILT.

A miracle of gleaming dyes,
  Blue, scarlet, buff and green;
O ne'er before by mortal eyes
  Such gorgeous hues were seen!
So grandly was its plan designed,
  So cunningly 'twas built,
The whole proclaimed a master mind—
  My Aunt Jemima's quilt.

Each friendly household far and wide
  Contributed its share;
It chronicled the country side
  In colors quaint and rare.
From belles and brides came rich brocade
  Enwrought with threads of gilt;
E'en buxom widows lent their aid
  To Aunt Jemima's quilt.

No tapestry from days of yore,
  No web from Orient loom,
But paled in beauteous tints before
  This strange expanse of bloom.
Here glittering stars and comets shone
  O'er flowers that never wilt;
Here fluttered birds from worlds unknown
  On Aunt Jemima's quilt.

O, merry was the quilting bee,
  When this great quilt was done;
The rafters rang with maiden glee,
  And hearts were lost and won.
Ne'er did a throng of braver men
  In war clash hilt to hilt,
Than sought the smiles of beauty then
  Round Aunt Jemima's quilt.

This work of art my aunt esteemed
  The glory of the age;
No poet's eyes have ever beamed
  More proudly o'er his page.
Were other quilts to this compared,
  Her nose would upward tilt;
Such impudence was seldom dared
  O'er Aunt Jemima's quilt.

Her dear old hands have gone to dust,
  That once were lithe and light;
Her needles keen are thick with rust,
  That flashed so nimbly bright.
And here it lies by her behest,
  Stained with the tears we spilt,
Safe folded in this cedar chest—
  My Aunt Jemima's quilt.

—Samuel Minturn Peck, in N. E. Magazine.

A SNAKE BITE CURE.

The Old Settler Tells of Its Wonderful Effects.

"Great spooks!" exclaimed the squire, looking up from the paper he was reading and keeping his finger on the place. "Twenty thousand! W'at do ye think o' that, major? Twenty thousan' folks dyin' from snakes in one year!"

"W'at do I think on it?" said the Old Settler. "Wull, I think them folks must 'a' took their applejack pooty durn new, b'gosh, an' a leetle too often!"

"Applejack!" said the squire, glaring at the Old Settler. "Applejack hain't got nuthin' to do with it! These folks was bit."

"Bit, was they?" responded the Old Settler. "Wull, tha hain't nuthin' that kin bite wuss th'n new applejack, squire. I've know'd it to be sharper'n a sarpent's tooth. But who were tellin' ye 'bout all them folks dyin' from snake bites? That's a good many folks, squire. Ye orter be a leetle keerful of yer figgers when ye set out to peddle facts."

"Why, consarn it!" exclaimed the squire, "here it is, right here in the paper! The paper says that last year tha was twenty thousan' folks died in Injy from snake bites!"

"In Injy, hay?" said the Old Settler. "Why, I didn't hev no kind an idee tnat the sarpent had got ez much of a foothold on Injy's coral strand ez all that! Humph! I must tell M'riar 'bout that, an' tha'll be a special meetin' of the Clothers o' Them that's Naked an' Feeders o' Them that Hungers called to look inter it. This here won't never do! M'riar must call a meetin' of the Clothers an' Feeders, and the sistern must line the nex' cargo o' red flannel shirts an' secon'-han' pants with leather. I been spectin' they was a little too thin to pertect them heathens on Injy's coral strand. An' w'at is the news from Greenlan's icy mountains, squire? How many folks is missin', 'long o' snakes, up there? An' does Afric's sunny fountains send in any returns? Gosht'lmighty! This'll make trouble fer my yaller-leg chickens ag'in, w'en this news gits around, fer the Clothers and Feeders alluz stays to supper. W'at's the returns from Afric's sunny fountains, squire?"

The squire folded up his paper, put it in his pocket and gave the Old Settler a withering look, out said nothing. This was plainly disappointing to the Old Settler, but after awhile he resumed the subject.

"Twenty thousand, hay?" said he. "I wisht I know'd the directions o' some leadin' heathen over there an' I'd send him a letter tellin' him 'bout the never-failin' Sugar Swamp cure for snake p'ison, an' tha wouldn't be no use o' snakes bitin' anybody in that pleasin' kentry any more, fer they'd only waste their p'ison. If anything ever were a cortion to snakes that Sugar Swamp p'ison cure were! Gosht'lmighty, how it could draw! An' that were jist the trouble with it. It had so much heft to its drawin' powers that the danger were that if it got its hooks onter a feller that had snake p'ison in him it were liable to kill him while it were curin' him. Pervidin', o' course, that ye wa'n't keerful in usin' on it. The ingrejints o' that Sugar Swamp snake p'ison cure is a secret ez nobody kin ever hev outside o' our family. The perscription were thunk up by an ancistor o' mine who kim inter Sugar Swamp w'en things was skeerce. Ev'rything but b'ar an' snakes. Tha wa'n't but two bar'l o' apple juice in the hull settlement w'en this ancistor o' mine sot down there, an' folks was comin' in ev'ry day all bit up by snakes, and consekently havin' to be filled up with that juice in a way that were alarmin', that bein' the only snake p'ison cure ez were reco'nized 'mongst the 'arly settlers o' Sugar Swamp. So this ancistor o' mine he got all worked up over it, seein' the way things was goin' the future were goin' to be very short, ez fur ez life bein' pleasant had anything to do with it, snakes bein so plenty, folks bein' so willin' to be bit an' apple juice bein' so skeerce. So he up an' says:

"'It's a durn shame,' says he, 'to be a wastin' good apples, jist cause folks won't git outen the way o' snakes! This here's got to be stopped. A feller can't hev no show at a toothful of that apple no more, 'less he goes an' gits bit by a snake. Them two bar'l won't last more'n a month, an' then w'at a we gointer do? I'll think up a snake p'ison cure, b'gosh, and save the kentry!'

"'An' so my ancistor went off an' thunk up a snake p'ison cure, an' it's main p'ints was its heft o' drawin' power. It wa'n't a cure ye took in'ardly, but it was clapped onter the place where the snake had socked the p'ison in, an' that p'ison mowt better had a millstun 'bout its neck an' jumped inter the sea than ben foolin 'round inside o' folks w'en that cure got arter it.

"From all I kin learn, tha were an orful hellabaloo in Sugar Swamp the fust time that snake p'ison cure were used. Sim Janniken kim a tearin' in one day, and floppin' down in the tavern ez usual, he hollers out:

"'Spooks a spinnin'!' says he. 'I'm bit ag'in! Fill me up!'

"Now, this were the third time hand-runnin' that Sim had been bit that month, an' it took a pint ev'ry time to skeer the p'ison outen him. So w'en he kim in this time an' flopped down an' waited fer Uncle Noar Tidfit to come a-rushin' out with a bottle an' a tumbler, my ancistor were there, all ready with the snake p'ison cure he had thunk up, an' he run up to Sim an' says:

"'Where'd it bite ye?'

"'Calf o' my leg!' says Sim.

"My ancistor slides Sim's trousers up, an' slaps a handful o' his snake p'ison cure on the calf o' Sim's leg.

"'Hol' on!' says Sim. 'Tha hain't no use of a snake bitin' ye if ye can't hev the Simon-pure cure fer the p'ison! If I can't be cured reg'lar,' says he, 'w'at's the use o' runnin' the risk o' snakes?'

"But my ancistor know'd his business, and clapped on the cure he'd thunk up. But he didn't know his business as good as he orter, fer he kep' the p'ison cure onter Sim a leetle too long, and when he thort the time were up fer it to yank all the p'ison out b'gosh he found that Sim wa'n't no better'n a pig that'd ben stuck, fer the cure had drawed ev'ry durn drop o' blood outen him ez well ez the p'ison, an' w'at were left o' Sim wa'n't wuth nothin' 'cept to the coroner.

"'Gosht'lmighty!' says my ancistor. 'The heft o' this snake p'ison cure is more amazin' than red eels!' says he.

"But he know'd a thing or two yit an' he clapped another hunk o' the cure onter the back o' Sims neck, an' in less'n ten seconds it draw'd the hull o' that blood back into Sim ag'in, an' pooty soon Sim got up, an' shakin' his fist at Noar Tidfit, he says:

"'I hain't ben treated reg'lar!' says he. 'I've ben sot down on in this here tavern! Noar,' says he, 'if this is to be the upshot o' things, a feller mowt jist ez well go to Ireland,' says he, 'where tha hain't no snakes!'

"An' then Sim scuffed out o' the tavern, lookin' disap'inted an' down in the mouth. An' the consekences o' that p'scription my ancistor thunk up was, that ez folks got to know it things changed. Where they usety come in more'n a dozen a week to git cured in the ol' fashioned, reg'lar way for snake bites, they fell off so that by an' by tha wa'n't one a month kim in, an' folks took to killin' off snakes ez useless naugers on, an a cumbrance o' the soil. I wonder if we could find any way to interduce that Sugar Swamp snake p'ison cure over inter Injy, squire?"

"Dunno, major," said the squire. "Seems to me, though, ez if some o' the ol' fashioned, reg'lar cure mowt be interduced a leetle closer by. W'at do ye think about it? Wanter interduce some?"

"Wull, sence ye mention it," said the Old Settler, smiling, "I don't keer if I do."—N. Y. Sun.

AMERICAN COLLEGES.

Why They Have Had an Unnaturally Severe Struggle for Existence.

The American college of the middle of this century, like its English original, existed for the work of the church. If the college dies the church dies, was the basis of its appeal for money and influence. Its duty was to form a class of educated men in whose hands should lie the preservation of the creed. In the mouths of ignorant men the truths of the church would be clouded. Each wise church would see that its wisdom be not marred by human folly.

The needs of one church indicated the needs of others. So it came about that each of the many organizations called churches in America established its colleges here and there about the country, all based on the same general plan.

And as the little towns on the rivers and prairies grew with the progress of the country into large cities, so it was thought, by some mysterious virtue of inward expansion, these little schools in time would grow to be great universities. And in this optimistic spirit the future was forestalled and the schools were called universities from the beginning. As time went on it appeared that a university could not be made without money, and the source of money must be outside the schools. And so has ensued a long struggle between the American college and the wolf at the door—a tedious, belittling conflict, which has done much to lower the name and dignity of higher education.

To this educational planting without watering, repeated again and again, east and west, north and south, must be ascribed the unnaturally severe struggle for existence through which our colleges have been forced to pass, the poor work, low salaries and humiliating economies of the American college professor, the natural end of whom, according to Dr. Holmes, "is starvation."—David Starr Jordan, in Popular Science Monthly.

CHURCH NEWS.

THE Presbyterian board of home missions has received deeds for four hundred acres of land near Asheville, N. C., where the erection and establishment of an industrial school will be commenced immediately.

A NEW JERSEY Methodist conference has just rejected a class of applicants for the ministry with the remark that it never met a class so defective in education and with such large families. Too many men who can't earn a living at anything else think they are able enough to preach.

MOST societies in Japan are for one sex only, and in many churches there must be two societies—one for the young men and one for the young women. In other churches, however, where it is possible to do so, pastors find the society an admirable means of breaking down the artificial distinctions between the sexes, which often stands in the way of the best church work.

REV. EDWARD A. LAURENCE, pastor of the First Congregational church of Baltimore, one of the most wealthy and aristocratic churches in the city, has left his handsome house and made his abode in the tenement house district. He has taken two rooms on the third floor of a house in which live four laboring families. It is his desire to become better acquainted with the poor people and help them if he can.

GIVE PRAISE ERE DEATH COMES.

Your friend died yesterday? Yes—one is gone
Whom we shall miss like sunlight in the dawn;
'Twas joy to meet her wheresoe'er we went
Her speech left in the heart a sweet content;
You could not tell the very words she said,
But somehow you were cheered, sad thoughts were laid
Away, and you went home to duty's sway,
Unconscious of the clouds the livelong day.

Your friend is dead! did'st ever say to her
You loved her, that her love and friendship were
To you most dear, or did you breathe them in
As the air you take from Heaven, and have been
Just as unmindful? and now it is too late.
Alas, those words "too late!" it seems our fate
Never to know our blessings till they're gone;
Leaving us pondering why we are forlorn.

Why do we wait till death has closed the door
To speak the loved one's praises o'er and o'er?
Why not some flowers along the pathway spread,
To bloom again within the heart, and shed
Such sweetness there, it softens all the pain,
And life is full of hope and joy again?
One word of love is oil upon the waves;
Then be no miser, he who gives life—saves.

We all are children, whether young or old;
And ne'er outgrow the love of praise; and gold
Can never touch the best in man like praise;
It is the balm that mortal grief allays;
It leads to deeds heroic, and to ways
Oft made immortal by the poet's lays.
Yet love and praise we hoard till life is gone,
Then give in vain libations while we mourn.

—Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

MY NEW NEIGHBOR.

She Was a Quiet Little Body for Ten Years.

People Would Gossip Until the Husband Returned and Cleared Away the Mystery That Had Surrounded His Little Family.

When Mrs. Croswald moved into the "big house" on Pervost street opposite my own humble dwelling I was extremely anxious to know all about her affairs. My sister Cora, who was visiting me, sat in the window half the forenoon watching the drayman unload. It was she who discovered the name "Croswald" on the piano box. Piece after piece of brand-new furniture disappeared through the wide hall door, eliciting little envious comments from Cora, who had begun housekeeping on the second-hand scale a few weeks before. Pervost street was so quiet that if a family moved in or out it was an event. There was nothing—absolutely nothing—in which we could interest ourselves that would afford so much variety and pleasure as did the affairs of our neighbors. The bump of curiosity—one of the predominant features of woman—was fully developed in my sister and myself, though I hated to have anybody know the latter fact. It was noon before we got our morning work done. So far we had seen no tenants—only the drayman and furniture.

About four o'clock Cora called me from the kitchen. I leaned over her shoulder and saw a lady alight from a carriage; two boys and a little girl had preceded her to the house. We stretched our necks this way and that to catch a glimpse of a man, but no Mr. Croswald did we see. We looked just as long as there was any light; we swept off our clean porch a dozen times; we became deeply concerned about the gate, that had been the plaything of the winter wind for many months. Cora took a hammer and gave the broken hinge a couple of infantile taps, then thought "Tom" could fix it better than she. Daylight didn't last any longer than the time prescribed in the almanac, and, after one long, lingering look at the house across the street, we drew our curtains and sat down to talk about Mrs. Croswald's nice furniture. We wondered where she came from; if she was a widow or grass widow. We imagined as much evil as one woman could imagine about another.

The next morning we had callers who came to ascertain what we had found out. Mrs. O'Searly rolled her eyes and shrugged her shoulders as she came up the walk. I knew the signal; it meant: "Open your ears, my friend, I've heard something you ought to know." She took a chair just inside the door. "Them's nice children," she said, as the three children scampered about the lawn in the opposite yard. "I've found out their names, Mrs. Mitchell. Hev you bin over yit?" Without waiting for my reply she went on: "I hain't seen nothin' of him, yit, hev yew! Them's nice things she's got. I watched out of my side winder an' saw every bit of the furnitur' that was took in! They hain't no man about the house ez I kin see, so she must be a widder," and Mrs. O'Searly stopped to wipe her heated face with her apron. I wouldn't for the world let Mrs. O'Searly know that I had made my neck lame trying to see through the cobwebby curtains across the street. I was beginning to despise myself heartily, and mentally declared that whatever I should find out in future I should keep to myself. I felt like a martyr, though, when I made the resolve, but knew it was better late than never to begin to mind one's own business. Mrs. O'Searly took her leave, and a few minutes later Mrs. Bromfield called to borrow a basque pattern. She lived four or five blocks up the street and was quite out of breath with her long walk. Her next-door neighbor was a dressmaker. I told her my pattern was loaned and watched in vain for the look of disappointment to clothe her features. Well, Mrs. Bromfield took her departure after repeated injunctions to me about becoming too intimate with strange people. "Our suspicions may be all wrong, but do be careful; now do, dear," and my friend who made me distrust everybody for ten blocks around left me in no pleasant frame of mind.

I wanted to tell Cora what Mrs. Bromfield had told me, but, after second thought, concluded to wait developments in the case. Presently our gate clicked and Mrs. Croswald's younger son came to the door. "Mamma would like to borrow a saw, if you please," he said, doffing his cap. Cora got the article and Archer Croswald trotted back to his mother. He told us his name was "Archie."

"She knows how to bring up her children," said Cora, giving me a knowing look. My four boys were the plague of their auntie's life, with their mischievous pranks and uncouth manners.

Time passed on, and Mrs. Croswald had lived opposite us ten years. Yes, lived in spite of the sidewise glances of Mrs. Bromfield and the open sneers of Mrs. O'Searly. She was the best neighbor I ever had, though the worthy Mrs. Bromfield couldn't see what I liked about her, and Mrs. O'Searly knew there was some "skulduggery" going on that folks knew nothing about. There was a reserve about Mrs. Croswald that puzzled us not a little.

She seldom visited her neighbors (you don't blame her, do you) and at the end of the ten years we knew no more about her affairs than we did at the end of the first. Fenwick, the elder boy, was a telegraph operator and was well liked by the young people. He was a handsome youth of twenty-one. Ada and Archer were still at school. We never heard the children speak of their father, though we asked them several times when he was coming home or how long he'd been dead. Our curiosity began to die out at the end of the fifth year but still we surmised a great deal.

We invited Mrs. Croswald to teas and bees and circles, but she kept the mantle of dignity wrapped so tightly around her that I took very little real pleasure from her company, the few times she accepted. One day my husband brought home a paper, and during the evening startled me by reading the notice of a new invention. "The patentee, Mrs. Emily Croswald, has concluded not to sell the right, as was at first reported. Mr. Croswald will conduct the sales. We join their friends in wishing them success."

"Mr. Croswald! Mr. Croswald! Why-e-e—, Tom, where he has been all these years?" I exclaimed, taking the paper to read the notice for myself. "Fifty thousand dollars! Why, Tom! How I wish I could patent something!" Then I went to the window and saw the quiet woman contentedly swaying to and fro in a rocker on the opposite porch.

I fell to wondering what Mrs. O'Searly would say when she found out there was a man in the case. While I stood at the window Fenwick came from school and handed his mother a letter.

Now comes the story part of this story. Mr. Croswald had been unjustly accused of forgery, but had no visible way to prove his innocence. The offense had occurred in Pennsylvania and he had passed ten years of his life in the state prison there. The real culprit, dying, had confessed his sin, and the letter which I saw Fenwick hand his mother contained the tidings of Mr. Croswald's release. A week later he appeared, and as the tall, fine looking man entered the gate I saw his form tremble with emotion. The children ran to meet him, but his eyes looked beyond them to the figure in the doorway. "God bless her! God bless her!" he cried, taking a child by either hand and leaping up the steps. Mrs. Croswald told me all about the trouble, and my tears mingled with hers as I listened. Gradually the reserve left her and she became blithe as a bird. I have learned a good lesson from knowing her that I never learned from the good book—"Love thy neighbor as thyself."—Lephia M. Bryant, in Chicago Inter Ocean.

SHARP JEWISH WIT.

Anecdotes Which Show That the Hebrew Can Appreciate a Joke.

A striking commentary was recently made by a Russian Jew on the judicial corruption which stains his country. He passed the law courts in one of the cities of the empire and noticed a fine statue placed in front of the building.

"Whom does this statue represent?" he inquired of a passer-by. "Why, Justice, of course." "How sad," exclaimed the Jew, heaving a profound sigh, "that Justice should be relegated to the outside of the edifice and be altogether excluded from admission within!"

"Death is the best physician," said a witling to his medical attendant, who had been somewhat too assiduous in his professional visits. "Why so?" asked the doctor. "Because he only pays one visit."

A dialogue overheard at the stock exchange on a frosty winter's day: "Mr. Moses, what would you advise me to buy to-day?" "Thermometers, of course; they are very low at present, and are sure to rise."

A Mr. Goldsmith became a convert to Christianity. He thought it advisable to adopt a name with a more Gentile ring, and dubbed himself Mr. Smith. "What a fool!" exclaimed a member of the congregation on hearing of the change; "this is the first Jew who has thrown away his gold."

At a festive banquet representatives of the Protestant, Catholic and Jewish clergy had been invited, and were engaged in pleasant converse. The rabbi, faithful to the dietary precepts of his religion, partook of only a few of the dishes. An appetizing joint of roast pork was set on the table. The Catholic priest turned to his neighbor and asked: "When will the time come that I may have the privilege of serving you with a slice of this delicious meat?" "When I have the gratification of assisting at your reverence's wedding," the rabbi rejoined with a courteous bow.—Rabbi Adler, in Fortnightly Review.

A Tale of the Orient.

Here is a romantic story in real life which reads like a novel. The scene is in Turkey, where service in the army is compulsory. It was discovered a few days ago that a young girl had been serving for three and one-half years under her brother's name and had distinguished herself by especially good conduct. An investigation was immediately made, and it was found that the girl had taken this heroic step—which means even more in Turkey than it would here—in order to free her brother, who was her mother's only means of support. The sultan, when he heard of the sacrifice, bestowed the Schesaket order of the third class and a life pension of five Turkish pounds a month. The girl was sent home and her brother remains free from serving.

SALIENT SCIENTIFIC SCRAPS.

CLOUDS are on the average about five hundred yards in thickness.

ONE square foot of glass will lose as much heat as six square feet of twelve-inch brick wall.

WHEN showing the violet shade the thickness of the film of a soap bubble is about 1,240,000th of an inch.

ONE heat unit equals 772 foot pounds, and the heat that must be extracted from one pound of water to convert it into ice equals 109,624 foot pounds.

THE pure white lustre of the snow is due to the fact that all the elementary colors of light are blended together in the radiance that is thrown off from the surface of the thousand and more distinct and perfect crystals.

SHORT AND SWEET.

"Leu-can-the-mum Vul-ga-re"—oh, you have a long name, too,
You poor, dear little daisy; I can sympathize with you.
Does not your head feel heavy with that dreadful name to hold,
And don't you feel, Leucanthemum Vugare, very old?
I do, dear, when I 'member, though they think my name is "sweet,"
And love to say it over—"Gladys Constance Marguerite."

And then, when you've been naughty, does your daisy mamma say:
"Leucanthemum Vulgare!" in such a stern, sad way?
My mamma does—oh, daisy dear, how many times she's said:
"Now Gladys Constance Marguerite, go right upstairs to bed!"
And then I know I'm very bad, for that's my punish name:
Oh, daisy dear, do you suppose all mammas do the same?

But I love best to call you, dear, just "Daisy;" for you see
That's my pet name, the very same that every one calls me;
And we are twins now—are we not?—for both of us have woes,
About our long, long "punish names," that no one ever knows.
They may be "grand and "dignified" and "sweet" and all the rest,
But we both love, dear—don't we?—our short Daisy names the best.

—Abbie F. Brown, in St. Nicholas.

RATHER REMARKABLE.

A Good Story of Two Very Queer Proposals.

An orchard separated Mr. Fisher's door-yard from Mr. Dunbar's. The two families were very good friends, and used the path which led from one garden to the other as a means of a quicker communication than the road.

Both families kept summer boarders.

Across the road, and a beautiful stretch of meadow, was the sea rolling in on a wide sandy beach.

Harry Curtis and Will Blake came down from their business in Boston every Saturday night and boarded at the Fishers' over Sunday.

During the summer the same thing had happened to both of them. They had both fallen desperately in love with Miss Grace Derry, who boarded at the Dunbars'.

It was Sunday. Harry had taken a hammock and Will a reclining chair out under the apple tree to read.

Over on the Fishers' porch they could hear Grace's voice singing to her own guitar accompaniment. It was a sweet voice, and it brought her face vividly into the minds of both young men. Harry was thinking:

"I will get up presently and stroll over and ask her to go out for a drive on the beach to-night."

Will drew himself slowly out of his reclining chair and yawned indifferently.

"Well, I guess I'll leave you," he said, and went down the orchard path and over to the porch where Grace was sitting.

"Come, walk down to the beach with me, will you?" he asked.

"Yes; only wait until I get my hat and put away my guitar."

Across the road and down through the meadow they strolled to the beach. Grace dropped down on the sand looking out across the rolling blue-green waves.

"I am so happy," she said. "Some say the sea makes one gloomy, but it doesn't me. This has been the happiest summer of my life."

"It has been the happiest summer of my life, so far," he said, "but the summer is not half over. You have it in your power to make it completely happy. I wonder if you will?"

Grace looked at him quickly, but did not speak.

"You know you told me you liked rubies better than any other stone," he said, after a moment. He put his hand in his pocket and drew out a little morocco case and laid it in her lap. "See how you like those."

Grace opened the case. There was a little ring, set beautifully, with three small rubies. She gave a gasp of delight.

"Oh, how perfectly lovely!"

Then she looked at him curiously and closed the case and held it out to him. He folded his hands around his knees and looked across the sea.

"Could anything induce you to put that ring on your third finger?" he asked.

Grace dropped the case on the sand. "I don't know what you mean!" she said.

He turned and caught both her hands in his.

"It seems that I love you, Grace, more than all else in the world. Don't tell me you do not love me in return!"

She drew her hands away slowly, and stood up.

"Did you get that ring for me?"

"Yes, I got it in the hope it would be yours some time. Oh, Grace, don't say you don't care for me."

"Well, you did have faith in me to go and get that ring before you knew. I never heard of such a thing!" she said, indignantly.

"You can throw the ring into the ocean if you'll only tell me that you love me. I thought that was a nice way of telling you. I see I've made a fool of myself."

He caught up the case from the sand and threw it far out into the waves.

"Oh, how could you? That beautiful ring!"

She turned and walked across the beach and he followed her.

"I'll dive till I get it if you say so. You do love me, Grace! say that you do!"

"No," she said, "I don't, and I think this is the queerest proposal I ever heard of—the idea of you daring to get that ring before you'd asked me!"

"I never dreamed you could be so heartless and cruel," he said, angrily. Then he turned and walked away in the other direction up the beach.

Harry Curtis went through the orchard after supper and found Grace on the porch. She got up and went to meet him.

"I want to see Mr. Blake," she said. "Will you go and send him over here?"

"Well, no," Harry answered; "I can't, for the reason that he took the five o'clock train to Boston."

"Well, never mind. I—I don't know, but I'd rather write it to him, anyway," Grace said.

"Oh, you would!" Harry answered. "Now, perhaps you don't care about a moonlight ride with me?"

"Yes, I do; but I must write to him before I can sleep."

This confidence did not make Harry particularly happy, but he went for the dog cart.

Harry was silent and gloomy on the ride, but Grace was very happy and talked on ceaselessly.

"Isn't everything beautiful? I don't feel as though I ever was unhappy or ever could be again," she said, looking out across the moonlit water.

"Say, Grace," Harry asked, turning suddenly toward her, "it's none of my business, but did Will propose to you this morning?"

Grace looked at him a moment without answering.

"Yes, he did. How dare you ask such a thing?" she said.

"Oh, I just thought I'd like to know," Harry answered, indifferently. They drove on for some time in silence.

"But I refused him," Grace said at last, with a little laugh. Harry looked at her quickly.

"You did! Then why must you write to him before you sleep?"

"I wasn't kind to him. I wanted to say I was sorry."

"And ask him to come back, I suppose?" Harry said.

"No; but he proposed in such a queer way, and I was so angry, I didn't think till afterwards that perhaps he really did care very much, and—but I won't tell you any more."

"I wonder if I could propose to suit you," Harry laughed; "I wouldn't care to have Will's luck."

He put his hand in his pocket, and drew out a little morocco case, and threw it into her lap.

"I'm not going to say anything unless you'll put that on."

Grace opened the case, laughing. This was the way Will had begun, but some way it did not seem the same at all.

A diamond sparkled out from the blue silk lining. This was not the same, either. She put it on and held out her hand to him.

"Wasn't that a neat way of doing it?" he asked, proudly. "You see if you had wanted to refuse me you could just have handed back the ring and that would have been all there was to it. But now—" There was an eloquent pause.

"What would you have done if I had given back the ring?" Grace asked, perfectly happy.

"Oh, I should have thrown the unlucky thing into the ocean and taken the next train to Boston."

"Why, that's exactly what Will did!" Grace said, looking at him quickly.

"What! You don't mean it!"

He did not tell her that Will had been reading the same novelette that he had, in which the proposal ended as Will's had done; and so she always thought the similarity of her two proposals a most remarkable coincidence.—Boston Globe.

SHE SAID A HARP.

A Gay Deceiver Who Got Left for Once in His Life.

He had made love to a thousand girls and he had told the same story of loyalty and devotion to each one.

At first it was accepted as true and a few tender young hearts were strained almost to the breaking point, but in time the objects of his adoration caught on and he was not such a heart smasher as he thought he was.

Last winter or early this spring a young Detroit woman crossed his path.

She was beautiful, rich and responsive, and he threw himself at her feet.

She rather liked the idea of his being there, though she knew him better than he knew himself, and she did not disillusionize him.

One day she sat idly listening to his tale of love and she was getting tired.

"I would," she said, "I had a harp whose strings I might touch and find a chord responsive to my own heart's yearning."

He caught her hands in his fervently.

"Dear one," he murmured, "take me."

She drew her hand away icily and looked at him with a cruel glitter in her lovely eyes.

"I said a harp," and the words came as the blows of a heavy hammer; "I said a harp, not a lyre."

And then he smote his mouth with a club and went forth and kicked himself.
—Detroit Free Press.

Sermon to Measure.

Dr. X—— is an eloquent preacher, but he belongs to the old-fashioned school, and finds it difficult to adapt himself to the modern fashion of short discourses. It is a standing joke in his family that after writing a sermon he has cut it up into a series of discourses. On one occasion he received a note from a well-known clerical brother, asking if he would deliver a sermon upon some especial church festival. The doctor replied that he had just completed a sermon upon the golden calf which seemed to him appropriate. The answer of the committee, as sent by telegram from the brother clergyman, who knew Dr. X—— intimately, and was acquainted at once with his peculiarities and with his ability to take a joke, read as follows:

"Golden calf just what is wanted. A forequarter is all that will be needed."
—Detroit Free Press.

Wanted Light on the Subject.

A native of Troon, on the coast of Ayrshire, Scotland, when the contract for lighting the first three steamers fitted for electric light at the Troon shipyard was completed, formed one of a social party gathered to treat the electricians who had made the installation and otherwise celebrate the event. In a burst of candor and comradeship he was overheard saying to one of the wiremen: "Man, Peter, efter workin' wi' you on they boats, I believe I could put in the electric licht mysel', but there's only ane thing that bates me." "Aye, what is that?" said his interested companion, willing to help him if it lay in his power. "It's this, man; I dinna ken hoo you get the ile along the wires!"—Electrical Review.

PEOPLE.

THE prince of Wales is always gloved.

WHEN the wife and daughters of the Chinese minister to England were presented to Queen Victoria, they were allowed to remain seated after their presentation, as their small feet unfitted them for long standing.

MRS. BLAINE will go to Bar Harbor soon and some time later sail for Europe, with her youngest daughter. She will probably stay abroad a year, spending most of the time in England, where she will take a house.

MR. RUSKIN has often visited Mr. Gladstone at Hawarden, notwithstanding their difference in politics. Mr. Ruskin used to say that he and Carlyle were the only genuine tories left in England. He has always been utterly intolerant to the liberals and radicals.

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, CAMBRIA CO., PA.

FRIDAY. - - - AUGUST 11, 1893.

Democratic County Convention.

The Democratic voters of the several election districts of Cambria county will meet at the usual place of holding elections on Saturday, August 26th, 1893, at 1 o'clock P. M., and elect members of the county committee and delegates to the county convention to be held at the Opera House in Ebensburg on Monday, August 28th, 1893, at one o'clock P. M.

The county convention will elect a chairman of the county committee, nominate a candidate for treasurer, two candidates for county commissioners, two candidates for county auditors, one candidate for poor director, one candidate for jury commissioner and elect six delegates to the state convention.

The members elect of the county committee will also meet at the same time and place for organization.

JAS. G. HASSON, Chairman.

Ebensburg, Pa. Aug. 7, 1893.

CHOLERA has prevailed in Marseilles since the middle of May, and 601 deaths have occurred since that time. The authorities have been keeping the matter quiet.

ROBERT H. COLEMAN, the millionaire iron manufacturer of Lebanon valley, Pa., and who is largely interested in coal lands in the north of this county is financially embarrassed.

THE Canadian Government has granted permission to West Point cadets to travel through Canada in uniform and with arms en route to the World's Fair. The permit was requested by the United States Government.

CONGRESS assembled on Monday. The House organized by the re-election of Crisp as Speaker. The Senate convened and shortly after adjourned out of respect to the memory of the late Senator Stanford. The President's message was read on Tuesday.

THE official list of members of the House as prepared by Clerk Kerr gives the Democrats 220 members, Republicans 126 and the third party 9. There is one vacancy, the Tenth Ohio district, caused by the death of Representative Enoach, making the whole number 356.

COMMISSIONER MILLER has submitted to Secretary Carlisle a preliminary report of the operations of the Internal Revenue bureau for the fiscal year. The total collections from all sources of internal revenue were $161,002,000 an increase of $7,145,000. The percentage of cost of collection was 2.62, as compared with 2.80 of the year 1892.

"I EARNESTLY recommend the prompt repeal of the provisions of the act passed July 14, 1890 (the Sherman act)., authorizing the purchase of silver bullion, and that other legislative action may put beyond all doubt or mistake the intention and the ability of government to fulfill its pecuniary obligations in money universally recognized by all civilized countries."—*President Cleveland's Message.*

CONCERNING the partial shut-down at the Edison Phonograph works, at Orange, N. J., Thos. A. Edison Wednesday, issued this letter: "The phonograph works have been shut down because we have nearly completed all the orders on hand and the proprietor thereof, seeing that the country had resolved itself into a national lunatic asylum, decided to wait until the wave subsided somewhat."

A CONTRACT has just been awarded a New York firm by the government for furnishing postal cards for the next four years, beginning October 1. It is estimated that 2,500,000,000 cards will be required in that time. This will be an average of 38 cards for every inhabitant of the United States. The cost of the cards to the government is about one-third of a cent apiece, giving Uncle Sam the neat profit of $2,000,000.

SENATOR STEWART, of Nevada, who from the hour he entered politics has fought night and day for free coinage of silver, has given up the fight and says the "gold bugs" will win. "I have no doubt the Sherman silver law will be repealed," said the Senator, in an interview last Wednesday night, at New York. The Senator then went into a history of silver, said the Sherman act was not responsible for the present money troubles and predicted an awful disaster to follow the demonetization of silver.

THE Congressmen don't draw mileage for the extra session, and a saving of over $100,000 is thereby effected. This is the construction of the law by the first comptroller, who carries the keys of Uncle Sam's strong box. The decision doesn't amount to much to eastern members, but to those from west of the Missouri it is a serious curtailment of their perquisites. The Pacific coast members draw from $600 to $800 mileage. Formerly the members got their mileage for every session, extra or otherwise. Their pay is $5,000 a year, with a small allowance for stationary, and by act of the last Congress each congressman is allowed a clerk at $100 a month. This will, in most cases, go to a member of their families.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The caucus of Democratic Senators at Washington on Wednesday afternoon authorized Chairman Gorman to appoint a caucus committee which shall arange an order of business. Mr. Gorman will appoint this committee to-day (Thursday). After the adjournment of the caucus Mr. Gorman repaired to the room of the committee on appropriations and called into consultation Senators Blackburn, Gray, Ransom and Voorhees. Senator Cockrell was invited to remain in the room. All of these Senators, with the exception of Senator Gray, were members of the Democratic caucus committee of the last session, and, although Mr. Gorman had not made his appointments at the time of the consultation, their presence gave color to the expectation that they would be named as members of the caucus committee.

THE troubles which beset the country, says the Philadelphia *Record*, have been long foreseen and foretold by the opponents of the fiscal legislation which has looted the Treasury, overtaxed the country, and brought doubt upon the ability of the Government to redeem its obligations. We have had the usual overproduction and overcapitalization which always necessarily follow as a sequence when special industries are pampered at the public expense. Subsidization has been a little more grievous and dangerous in its application to silver production than to iron, wool, sugar and the other bewildering troop of infant industries which have been put at nurse upon the breast of national consumption, because of the financial complications lying latent in the use of silver as money. But the explosive quality inherent in "protective" legislation, which is now giving such violent proof of itself in Colorado and other silver mining states, permeates the whole system of fiscal policies built by the Republican party in the course of its existence Republican methods of expenditure are as faulty as Republican methods of taxation. They are breaking down of their own weight before the corrective hand of Democratic administration can be put forth to serve and save the business interests of the country.

It is more than a mistake, it is madness, under such circumstances, to insist that the fears of the people, and not the follies of their trusted leaders, brought on the distrust and distress which now fill the land from one end to the other. Congress should waste no time in discussing the question of responsibility. That was settled in 1890 and 1892 by the people, wise, as they usually are, before the event The immediate business is the work of repair and reconstruction. The first step is one of assurance, to be accomplished by the stoppage of silver purchases. This step should be taken unhampered by any shadow of patisanship. The representatives in Congress should reflect the will of the people without reference to political inclining. It is a time when partisanship should be thrown overboard, and patriotism pushed to the front.

THE letter of ex-President Harrison to the Republican Club convention says the New York *World*, simply showed his blind persistence in the Bourbonish belief that the people can be fooled at any time.

Mr. Harrison wrote with the true Pecksniffian twang:

> I think I may add, without transgressing the proprieties, that there is nothing in the present business situation to suggest any great gain to the country as the result of the inauguration of Democratic policies.

The ex-president, of course, knows that there has been no time for the inauguration of Democratic policies, except in the executive office. We are living under the laws passed and the conditions created and bequeathed by the Republican party, with Mr. Harrison's active assistance.

Was confidence impaired by our loss of Treasury gold? Mr. Harrison received from the Democratic administration nearly $100,000,000 above the legal reserve, and lost it all.

Have gold exports weakened the finances of the country? Under Mr. Harrison's administration there was a net loss to the country of $122,000,000.

Have the compulsory purchase of silver bullion on a falling market and the issuing of Treasury notes redeemable in gold alarmed foreign investors and paralyzed creditors here? This has been done under a Republican law signed by Mr. Harrison.

Has the wrecking of trusts added to financial distress and business uncertainty? The trusts were fostered by Republican laws and enjoyed immunity under Mr. Harrison's Attorney General.

It will be time enough to talk of the failure of Democratic policies when they have been put into the law and tried. Up to the present moment the only practicable Democratic policy has been to stop the holes made in the ship of state by the scuttlers who were driven out on the 4th of March.

IT was my purpose to summon Congress in special session early in the coming September that we might enter upon the work of tariff reform, which the true interests of the country clearly demand, which so large a majority of the people, as shown by their suffrages, desire and expect, and to the accomplishment of which every effort of the present administration is pledged. But while tariff reform has lost nothing of its immediate and permanent importance, and must in the near future engage the attention of Congress, it has seemed to me that the financial condition of the country should at once and before all other subjects, be considered by your honorable body. I earnestly recommend the prompt repeal of the provisions of the act passed July 14, 1890, authorizing the purchase of silver bullion, and that other legislative action may put beyond all doubt or mistake the intention and the ability of the government to fulfill its pecuniary obligations in money universally recognized by all civilized countries.—*President Cleveland's Message.*

A WASHINGTON dispatch of Wednesday says: The Government is to take forcible measures in ridding the Cherokee strip of intruders. In a few days President Cleveland will issue a proclamation calling on all unauthorized persons to leave the strip, and directing the war department to enforce the order. In anticipation Major General Schofield has telegraphed Major General Miles, at Chicago, directing him to be in readiness to move absolutely all intruders on forbidden land, and to keep it clear until its occupation is authorized by the President's proclamation. At General Miles' suggestion General Schofield has authorized him to send four troops of cavalry from Forts Reno and Supply and four more from Fort Riley, Kan., to the Cherokee strip, prepared to enforce the expected proclamation.

Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 5, 1893.

Speaker Crisp has been here since Monday, and it is not probable that he will at any time during the session have to do a harder week's work than that which has been imposed upon him since his arrival. The first thing that a Democratic member of the House wishes to do after his arrival is to have a little private conversation with the Speaker, about his committee assignments, etc. Mr. Crisp does not shrink from these conferences; on the contrary, he has caused it to be known that he wishes every Democratic Representative to call on him and make known his committee preferences, in order that he may, as far as possible, give them the committee assignments they desire. The committees might have been announced next week, except for this desire on the part of Mr. Crisp to meet the wishes of the members. It will, the Speaker thinks, take about two weeks after all the members arrive to get the committees satisfactorily made up.

Treasury officials are pleased to see gold again coming into instead of going out of the Treasury. The reserve fund crawled over the $100,000,000 mark this week for the first time in many weeks and it is still increasing.

While it is not probable that the financial question will be submitted to a Democratic caucus of either Representatives or Senators, Democrats almost without exception express themselver as believing that an agreement will be reached after a little time upon a financial bill that will receive the support of practically all of the Democrats in both House and Senate, and the existence of that belief adds materially to the probability of such an agreement being reached.

Secretary Carlisle and President Cleveland probably never took the time to spend a thought upon the numerous mistatements which have been made during the last few days concerning their relations toward each other, because they knew that the authors of these ridiculous stories would all be hunting for holes to crawl into in a short time, as they actually did when the official announcement was made, several days ago, that Secretary Carlisle had gone to Gray Gables to assist President Cleveland in preparing his message to Congress. The invitation for this visit was extended and accepted the day that President Cleveland left Washington, after issuing the call for the extra session, which shows how much those fellows know who have been giving the public in detail an account of Secretary Carlisle's intended retirement from the cabinet, because of the President's failure to consult him about his message to Congress. Moral: get your news from Democratic sources, if you want it to be straight.

President Cleveland and Secretaries Carlisle and Lamont will return to Washington together. The other members of the cabinet, with the exception of Secretary Herbert, are at their desks, and he will return between this and Monday.

The first business to be taken up by the Senate, which will not have to lose any time in reorganizing, that having been accomplished at the March extra session, will be the contested Senatorial elections from the norhwestern States.

A caucus of Democratic Senators will be called early next week to discuss these cases and arrange a party programme.

A half million of dollars is to be spent, it is said, by a lobby in endeavoring to secure the repeal of the Geary Chinese law, and those who thrive in that sort of business are anticipating living in clover, although it is not expected that anything will be done until after the opening of the regular session.

Although Secretary Gresham declines to discuss the matter at all, there are reasons for the belief that President Cleveland will very shortly send a special message to the Senate with a new treaty with Hawaii. Further than that the new treaty will not provide for annexation little is known, but it is thought that in return for certain trade privileges it will guarantee the protection of the government of Hawaii from foreign interferene.

Speaker Crisp declines to discuss the statement made here this week that Representative Wilson, of West Virginia, had been tendered and had accepted the chairmanship of the House Ways and Means committee, and Representative Sayers, of Texas, the chairmanship of the Appropriation committee. The names of these gentlemen have been connected by rumor with these chairmanships for many months, ever since the election, in fact, and they are thoroughly competent to fill them with credit to themselves and to the party.

M.

The Fair May Continue.

WASHINGTON, Aug 8.—The proposition to keep open the Columbian World's exposition throughout the Summer of 1894 found its way to Washington previous to the opening of Congress, but it had not been suggested to any members of the Illinois delegation. Senator Palmer said he could not talk intelligently upon a proposition concerning which he knew absolutely nothing. Senator Cullom said he had heard such a suggestion made in Chicago, but had nothing to say beyond the fact that he would support any measure within reason which the various boards of the fair and the people of Chicago might desire. Many members of Congress favor keeping the fair open for another year.

A Bad Return.

NEW YORK. Aug 8.—A dispatch from Reading, Pa says: Col. N. Harvey Tyson, of Governor Pattison staff, was arrested at his home last night on a warrant issued at Harrisburg upon information of Wm. F. Harrity, Secretary of the Commonwealth, charging him with false pretense. It is alleged that he secured a sum of money, said to be $600, from Secretary Harrity, upon his check, which was subsequently protested. Col. Tyson was recently appointed Engineer of the State Forestry Commission upon the recommendation of Secretary Harrity and others, at a salary of $2,500 per annum. He expected to start soon upon a tour of the state.

Cloud-Burst in Indiana.

SHARPTOWN, August 5.—This vicinity was visited yesterday by the most disastrous storm known for years, doing immense damage to crops and farm property. A cloud-burst occurred, flooding the land to a depth of eighteen inches. Johnson's fork was swollen beyond its banks and was the highest ever known.

Scores of cattle were washed away and drowned and hundreds of acres of corn were blown flat by the wind. Several barns were struck by lightning and consumed, with their contents of crops and implements. Numerous farm houses were inundated.

A $100,000 Fire.

PITTSBURG Aug. 9.—One of the most disastrous fires that has occurred for years in the vicinity of Rankin station on the Baltimore and Ohio road broke out in the Fort Pitt tanneries belonging to Owen Sheeky & Co. The fire was communicated to the offices and ware rooms of the Consolidated Wire company and completely destroyed both plants. Loss, $100,000.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

The School Appropriation.

The five million dollars appropriation now being paid by State Treasurer Morison to the several common school districts of the state upon warrants issued by Superintendent of Public Instruction Schaeffer are for the year ending the 1st Monday of June, 1893. At the last session of the Legislature this amount was increased to $5,500,000. The general impression seems to have been made by this act of the general assembly that a portion of the appropriation for the support of the common schools was specially set apart by the legislature for the purpose of purchasing text books, supplies, &c. On account of this misunderstanding frequent inquiries have been received at the department of public instruction from school directors and others interested, asking for information on the subject. These have all been answered to the effect that no part of the appropriation was specifically appropriated for such purpose. The increased appropriation will not be available until the close of the current school year, ending the first Monday of June, 1894, the whole amount of which is to be paid for the support of the public schools in the several districts and to be used as the funds raised in the several districts by local taxation for school purposes.

Terrific Battle With Snakes.

MT. CARMEL, Pa., July 7.—Copperheads was fought by three men near Brush Valley to-day. While hunting on the mountain near Brush Valley, Schardel Wiest, Aaron Mummah and John Orwig went through an experience calculated to raise their hair and set all their nerves twitching. Wiest fell down through a hole in the ground that was screened by a clump of bushes, upon a very big nest of reptiles. Before the startled snakes had recovered from their surprise, Wiest drew quickly away from them, and fired a shot into their midst. He then started to beat them with the stock of his gun. He knew that he was in great danger, and yelled for help. Weist was almost exhausted when Mummah and Orwig came to the rescue, and fired so many shots that the snakes gave up the battle. Thirty-two rattlesnakes and three copperheads were killed.

Toyed With the Throttle.

NORRISTOWN, August 7.—Lewis Wagner, whose duties are to mop the oil off locomotives at the reading Railroad round house at this place, was cited to appear before officials of the company to show cause why he shouldn't be fired for making a plaything of a locomotive. It seems Wagner had an idea he could manage a locomotive as well as an engineer of years' experience. He accordingly mounted an iron horse standing in the round house, opened the throttle and let her go.

She went in great shape, and after reaching the main track, the pseudo engineer tried to stop the plaything, but without avail, and inside of a minute the engine crashed into the rear end of a passenger train, throwing the cars of the the latter off the track, staving a large hole in the boiler of his mismanaged steed.

A Town Practically Destroyed.

SNOW HILL, Md., August 8.—The most disastrous fire that ever occured on the eastern shore of Maryland visited this town last night and as a result seventy-six buildings, including four hotels and all the stores in the town, are in ruins. Fire engines from Wilmington, Del., and Salisbury, Md., are here, but they arrived too late to do much good. The fire occurred at 10 o'clock last night and is still burning. It is supposed to have been caused by a lamp exploding in the store of G. M. Dryden in the centre of the town. The fire spread rapidly. The whole business part of the town was destroyed. The entire loss is estimated at $200,000 and there is not more than one-fourth insurance. The Odd Fellows' hall was burned and the lodge, together with a lodge of Masons, lost all they had.

Tramps Capture a Train.

LIMA, O., Aug. 8—A gang of 50 men took possession of east bound passenger train No. 8 on the Pennsylvania road, when the train stopped at Delphos, a small station west of this city, and would not allow the train employes to molest them or put them off. They filled the coaches and defied every one. At the first station out a telegram was sent here to the police to meet the train, which was done but only two of the fellows were taken, the others breaking through the ranks and escaping with cut and bruised heads. The men were workmen who were thrown out of employment by the recent financial trouble in the west and are on their way east in search of work. They are without money and are a desperate lot of dangerous fellows.

Carbonic Acid Gas.

SARATOGA, N. Y., August 5.—A remarkable spring has just been developed on the farm of Henry Wilcox, about one mile south of this village, at a depth of over 80 feet. Carbonic acid gas began to flow from the pipe in such quantities as to nearly asphyxiate the men. The gas, pure gas without the least particle of water, continued to increase in volume and force, throwing up sand and pebbles to a great height. At a distance of 50 or 100 feet from the escaping gas the noise is deafening. The pressure of the gas is supposed to be as much as 1,000 pounds. Spring owners are much alarmed, fearing that the fountain head of gas has been reached and that their springs will suffer from exhaustion of supply.

Dog Tax.

The act of assembly May 25, 1893, changes the law relating to the taxation of dogs. Under the new act the return is made by the assessor of the number of male and female dogs in the several districts. The commissioners are required to fix the tax, levy or lay a tax of not more than two dollars on each male, and not more than four dollars on each female, unless the female is spayed, in which case the tax is the same as the male. The school boards are hereby notified that the dog tax will be fixed by the commissioners and placed on the same duplicate with the county and state taxes. The collectors, however, will be instructed not to collect the tax already levied by the school board.

NEWS AND OTHER NOTINGS

—In all the wars in which England has taken part she has won 82 per cent. of the battles.

—In 1826 the monoply of banking enjoyed by the act for the establishing of joint stocks banks.

—Lumber dealers of near West Newton have shipped about eighty car loads of Walnut logs to England.

—A wild steer gored a man and terrorized the neighborhood of Nineteenth and Fitzwater streets, Philadelphia.

Happy and content is a home with "The Rochester," a lamp with the light of the morning. Catalogues, write Rochester Lamp Co., New York.

—A housekeeper in Portland, Me., is undecided as to whether it is better to do her own washing or mind her washerwoman's baby.

—The Oliver Coke and Furnace Company has reduced wages from 5 to 13 per cent. and miners will be paid 10 per cent. less than the scale.

Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris, with her three children, arrived at New York from England. After a visit to her mother she will go to Chicago.

—English manufacturers are becoming alarmed over the revolutionizing of steel manufacture in Germany. The German process is much cheaper.

—Melville Lamb and James Kybir were drowned in the Mississippi in view of hundreds of their friends. They were attending the Pizza Bluffs Chautauqua.

—Robbers, at Mechanicsburg, Pa., pillaged the house of Mrs. Long during her husband's absence, then saturated the premises with oil and burned the house.

—The Shah of Persia does not possess a railway train of any kind. He goes about Persia in carriages or on horseback, and, although 64 years of age is still one of the best horsemen in the country.

—The charter of the United States Bank was limited to 20 years; a new bank was chartered in 1816 with a capital of $35,000,000; it was this bank from which Jackson removed the Government deposits in 1833.

—Two boys, named Thomas Conroy, aged 14, and Joseph Nace 12, of Latrobe, left home Friday at 11 o'clock and have not been heard from since, and the supposition is that they were either killed or drowned in the creek.

—Going home drunk, George Fleischut, of Pottsville, Pa., on Monday became engaged in a quarrel with his wife. She became enraged and picking up a butcher knife cut his nose off, split his right ear and gave him an ugly gash across the forehead.

—Its seldom that wood which has grown more than 4,000 years before the Christian era is used in the construction of a present day residence, and yet this really happened recently in Edinburg, where a mantelpiece was fashioned from wood said to be 6,000 years old.

—While passing through the woods near Bradford, McKean county, Saturday, a man came across the badly decomposed body of Charles Jackson, a former resident of Bradford. Jackson was a hard drinker, and was very abusive to his family. He died from the effects of rough on rats.

—A lock of hair from the head of Charles Thompson, the first secretary of the continental congress, and a pair of high-heeled white slippers, once worn by Martha Washington, are claimed to be in the possession of Catharine Sheetz, an old resident of Lower Merion township, near Norristown.

—Buttermilk has several summer uses. It is a cooling beverage. It is an excellent wash for sunburned hands and faces; and it will bleach clothes. Soak them for several days in buttermilk; then wash, boil, and blue in the usual way. After the boiling the clothes will be of the traditional snowy whiteness.

—Robert H. Coleman, the 'Iron King" of the Lebanon Valley, and a millionaire several times over, confessed judgment Friday night in favor of his brother-in-law and one of his attorneys—Archibald Rogers—of New York, aggregating $306,500, which with other lines previously entered, swells the aggregate to $2,604,000.

—A triple drowning occurred in Red Lake river Saturday evening, at Grand Point, N. D. John Bulgick, aged 13, Joseph Bulgick, aged 11, and Deloide Cole being the victims. The boys were bathing two engaged in a swimming race, and both went down. The third attempted their rescue in vain, losing his own life.

—Work was partially resumed at Jones & Laughlin's American Iron Works at Pittsburg on Monday morning. Seven mills in the finishing departments, the billet mill and the steel plant are in operation. About 500 men are at work. The puddling department was closed indefinitely Saturday evening. About 2,000 employes of the works are idle.

—On Monday afternoon the workings of Moore & Burchill's Lawrence colliery, near Frackville and right alongside of the Reading railroad, Mahony plane collapsed, carrying down into a deep cavernous opening a considerable area of surface ground, including some small bulidings and the large colliery stable, including a number mules, horses, hay, feed and wagons.

—A heavy wind, rain and hail storm accompanied by thunder and lightning passed over Philadelphia shortly before 5 o'clock on Sunday afternoon. A score of manufactories and dwellings in Kensington were unroofed and otherwise damaged, involving a loss of 75,000. Four hundred feet of wooden bridge across the Schuylkill at Schuylkill Falls were washed away.

—A horse attached to a carriage, in which were O. Newstrom and child of Dellwood, and Mrs. F. P. Clouse and Mrs. J. P. Nordstrom, of St. Paul, became frightened on Sunday morning and dashed upon the railroad track near Dellwood, Minn., The carriage was struck by a passing freight train and the occupants, with the exception of the child, were all instantly killed.

—Farmers in the vicinity of Wabash, Ind., have begun to feed their wheat to hogs. They claim that with corn at fifty cents a bushel it is cheaper to fatten swine on the wheat, which is worth less, taking the chances of a possible advance in wheat in the future. Oats and pasturage are hort, and in consequence, milk is very scarce and high, the creameries receiving scarcely enough to keep them going.

—Fred A. Hoffman jumped from the roof of his uncle's house in Pittsburg on Tuesday morning and died almost instantly. He was a native of Butler and had just left the insane asylum on Monday, after eight weeks' treatment. It was thought he was entirely cured. Engaged in farming, he some time ago got into business difficulties, which affected his mind. Religious melancholia was the form it took, and at Butler he tried to drown himself. He leaves a widow and two children.

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VEGETABLES IN SEASON,
HARNESS, ETC.,
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WHY go away from home to seek investments when you can buy Pennsylvania First Mortgage securities on the Cash or Monthly Payment plan and which will net you twenty per cent. on your money? For particulars call on or address H. A. ENGLEHART, Ebensburg, Pa
Aug. 5, 1892.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION OF BOROUGH CHARTER.
Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Court of Quarter Sessions of Cambria county, Pennsylvania, on **Monday, September 4th, 1893**, for a borough charter for the village of Spangler, situate in the township of Susquehanna, county of Cambria and state of Pennsylvania, the style and title of which is to be "The Borough of Spangler."
M. D. KITTELL,
Attorney for petitioners.
Ebensburg, Pa., August 4, 1893.

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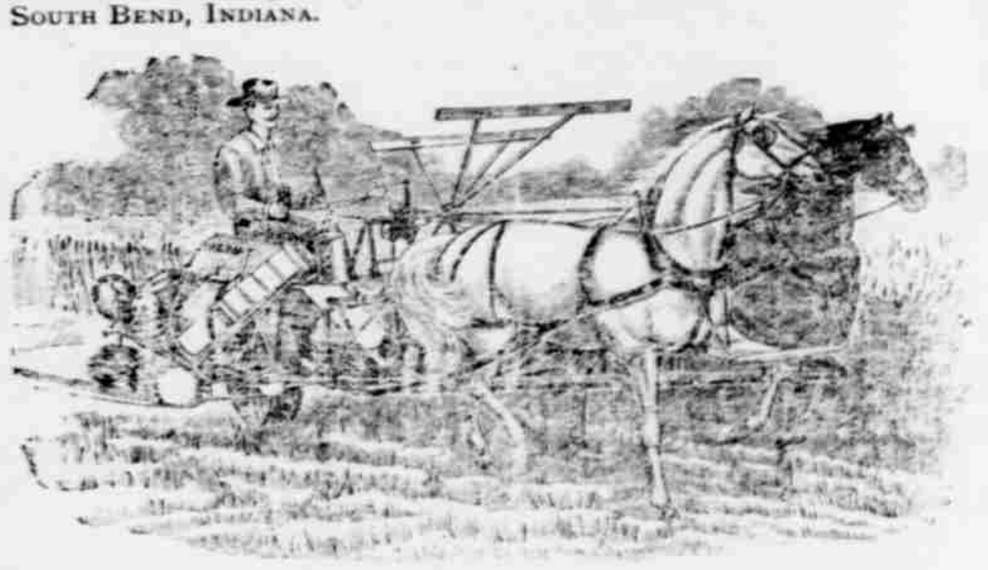

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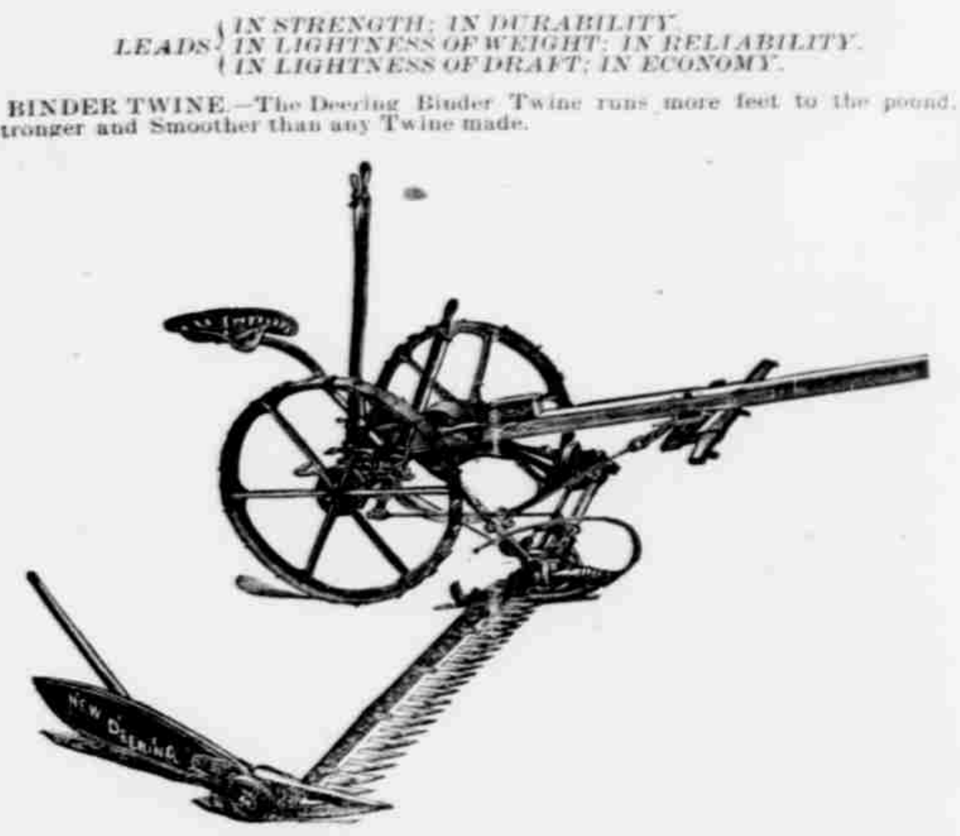

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READS THE FREEMAN.

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, CAMBRIA CO., PA.

FRIDAY, - - - AUGUST 11, 1893.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

—There are 79 prisoners encamped in our county jail.

—M. D. Kittell, Esq., and wife are at the World's Fair in Chicago.

Mr. D. C. Luke has been appointed postmaster at South Fork.

—Miss Emma Litzinger, of Altoona, is visiting friends in Ebensburg.

—Silver will be accepted in payment of subscription to the FREEMAN.

—Miss Annie Maher, of Pittsburg, is visiting friends in Ebensburg.

—Mr. M. D. Wills, of Ashville, spent a few hours in town on Thursday.

—Mr. Joseph Mardis, of Blacklick township, visited Ebensburg on Monday.

—Mr. Charles Perry and wife, of Chest Springs, visited Ebensburg on Wednesday.

—Mr. Thomas C. Shoemaker, of Bellefonte, paid Ebensburg a visit on Saturday.

—Mr. N. I. Roberts, of Johnstown, an old time Ebensburger, was in town on Monday.

—Mr. John Manion, of Susquehanna township, spent a few hours in town on Monday.

—Miss Ida Thompson, of Curwensville, is visiting the Misses McKendricks, of this place.

—Edward Huber has been appointed postmaster at Barnesboro, in Susquehanna township.

—The brick work on the new school building is about half way up on the second story.

—Mr. John Anstead, of Hastings, visited Ebensburg on Wednesday making the trip on a bicycle.

—Miss Della Bearer, of Carroll township, is visiting Miss Fannie Shoemaker, in this place.

—Mr. Harry Wilber, of this place, purchased a new Lovel bicycle, which he is now learning to ride.

—About fifty laborers employed on the new railroad were paid off to-day (Thursday) and discharged.

—Mr. J. A. Shoemaker has placed in position a large steam saw mill on the McFadden lands in Blacklick township.

—Misses Kate and Isabella O'Neill, of Pittsburg, are visiting their sisters, Misses Mary Ellen and Maggie, in this place.

—A large number of the discharged foreigners who had been employed on the new railroad intend going back to the old country.

—About 13 of our boys went out camping on Monday where they will spend about two weeks among the snakes of the Blacklick.

—Mr. J. B. Wilber and wife, of this place, returned home on Tuesday from a several weeks visit to friends in the state of Maine.

—Mrs. R. E. Jones and her son, Cyrus, who were absent at the World's Fair for the past couple of weeks returned home on Thursday.

—There will be a harvest home picnic in the grove on the Evan Bennett farm, three miles north of Ebensburg, on Tuesday, August 15th.

—Messrs. E. R. Cresswell and Fred W. Davis, of this place have been awarded the contract for grading the race track at Roxbury, near Johnstown.

—Miss Mary Ake has been selected principal of the Portage public schools and will have for her assistants Miss Maggie Ake and Miss Sadie Lingell.

—In another column will be found the rules governing the Democratic primaries. Every Democrat should preserve the paper and have the rules for future reference.

—A game of base ball was played in this place on Saturday between a team from Gallitzin and a team from this place. Ebensburg came out ahead by a score of 14 to 3.

—A site for a new town to be called Loraine is being laid out on the Blacklick on the line of the new railroad about six miles west of Ebensburg, and immediately east of the new town of Nant-y-Glo.

—It is expected there will be 5,000 people present at the fourth reunion and picnic of the Emerald Beneficial Associations of Blair, Cambria and Clearfield counties to be held at Cresson on the 16th inst.

—The commissioners appointed to view a site for the erection of a building for feeble minded children, visited Wilmore on Saturday last and examined several proposed sites for the location of the building.

—The Cambria Iron Company stone quarries at Birmingham, Blair county, have reduced their force 25 per cent. and are giving employment to the remainder two days in the week, owing to the depression in trade and scarcity of orders.

—According to the valuation of Cambria county for 1893, the real estate is worth $23,122,709; 5,869 horses and mules are worth $211,177; 7,080 head of cattle are worth $85,343, and the occupations are assessed at $1,692,991. The total is $25,102,[illegible].

—Mr. S. J. Luther, of White township, announces himself in another column as a candidate for county auditor. Mr. Luther has all the qualifications necessary to perform the duties of the office and if nominated would receive a flattering vote and be elected.

—About a quarter of a mile below the Beulah bridge on the new railroad, where the railroad crosses a marshy spot is a depression in the road which, nothwithstanding it has been filled up some six or eight times still goes down and is at present a foot or two below the balance of the road.

—On Wednesday of last week Detective Houghton, of the Pennsylvania railroad, made information before Justice Parrish, of Gallitzin, against William Plummer, of Wilmore, for robbing a freight car at the latter place on the 31st of July. Plummer entered bail for his appearance at court.

—Men at work on the new building of the Penn Traffic Company at Johnstown on Saturday unearthed a number of articles washed there by the flood. Among other articles was a vitrol pan used at the Gautier mills, a large wheel from an engine, a revolving chair, a large amount of pipe and many other articles.

—Miss Clara M. Hoar, and her mother who were visiting Mr. C. T. Roberts and family in this place, left for Chicago on Thursday of last week. They will stay west until fall visiting relatives and friends at Bloomington, Ill., Jefferson City, Mo., and also taking in the World's Fair before returning to their home in Philadelphia.

—Harry Gates, of Johnstown, and George Sherry, an employee on the new railroad got into a scrap at the Central Hotel on Thursday. They were both arrested and taken before the burgess who imposed a fine of $3 on each of them. Gates paid his fine while Sherry concluded to go into the cooler instead of parting with his cash.

—A Washington dispatch of Wednesday says: "James J. Thomas, one of the Democratic leaders of Cambria county, is here to-day. He is accompanied by J. W. Sharbaugh, of Carrolltown, who is an applicant for the postoffice at that place. They called on Maxwell this morning. There is quite a contest for that office between Sharbaugh and W. H. Waltz."

—Dr. A. Griffith is making preparations to have his house on High street remodeled and during the time the workmen are engaged on it, he will occupy the Griffith property across the street from his present home.

—A little daughter of Lemuel Struble of, Sewickley township, Westmoreland county, while riding in from the field on a load of grain on Tuesday, fell off and under the wheels, which passed over her, injuring her, it is thought, fatally. She was badly crushed about the body.

—Jacob Landis, a Somerset county farmer, accidentall shot himself while out hunting one day last week. He had run a ground-hog into a hole and in reaching back to get his gun, it was accidentally discharged, the charge passing through his body and killing him instantly.

—Samuel L. Jones and Milton H. Attig, of Tyrone, passed through this place on Friday last pushing a wheelbarrow on which was an empty beer keg. They were on their way to Chicago, having left Tyrone on Wednesday at one o'clock, and expected to reach Chicago in 25 days to win a wager.

—Next Wednesday the 4th annual reunion of the Emerald Beneficial association of Blair, Cambria and Clearfield counties, will be held at Emerald Park at Cresson. The following low rates have been secured on the railroads, which includes the round trip from the places named: Ebensburg 50 cents; Bradley Junction 50 cents; Eckenrode's Mill 60 cents; Patton 75 cents; Hastings $1.25; Carrolltown road 70 cents; Spangler 90 cents.

—On Sunday the corner stone of St. Augustine's Catholic church was laid with impressive ceremonies, in the presence of a large number of clergy and laity. The ceremonies began at 2 o'clock P. M., the stone being laid by Very Rev. E. A. Bush, of St. John's church, Altoona, assisted by Rev. O. P. Gallager, of St. John's church, Pittsburg. The designs for the new build- contemplate an edifice of large size and much architectural adornment.

—John G. Smith, aged 27 years, was horribly butchered in a reaper on his farm, near Masseysburg, Huntingdon county, on Wednesday morning. He was cutting in an oats field and driving four horses, when the animals came in contact with a hornet's nest and were frightfully stung. The animals ran away and Mr. Smith was thrown against the rapidly moving knives of the machine, receiving injuries which resulted in his death in a few minutes.

—Burglars are still active in Somerset county. The general store of Josiah Specht at Sprucetown was entered some time on Wednesday night of last week and a wagon load of goods, consisting of clothing, boots, shoes, jewelry and other goods to the value of at least $500 were taken. The tracks of a wagon just freshly made were found in front of the store in the morning, and led a considerable distance towards Laurel Hill, whence the parties are supposed to have came.

—"We look for a period of dullness of from four to six weeks," said an official of the Pennsylvania railroad on Monday "After that there should be a general revival of business, not a rapid recovery, but slow and steady. I do not believe we shall find it necessary to further reduce our force, at least no new orders with that object in view are being promulgated, nor do I know of any in contemplation. The amount saved through the economies introduced is enormous, but it does not fully offset our reduced receipts."

—On Tuesday evening Mrs. Mary Farren, died at the home of her son, Joseph, in Altoona, aged 62 years. The deceased whose maiden name was O'Hara, was the widow of Mr. James Farren, who died at Cresson, about seventeen years ago. She leaves five children, two sons and three daughters to survive her, Joseph, of Altoona, Thomas, of Johnstown, Sister Paul, who is a sister of Mercy in the convent at Wilkesbarre, Kate, wife of Samuel McCormick, of Altoona, and Ella, also of Altoona. One sister, Mrs A. J. Anderson, of Altoona and one brother Frank O'Hara, of Munster township survive her.

—Mr. Thomas Kinney, a well-known and respected citizen of Wilmore, who had long suffered from a cancerous affection, died on Saturday forenoon last. The deceased was born in Johnstown, was aged about fifty-seven years, and was a son of Mr. Peter Kinney, the centenarian, who died in Conemaugh a little over a year ago. The deceased moved to Wilmore, where he has since resided, about 1870. He is survived by his wife, a daughter of the late Peter Mulvehill, one son—Peter M.—and three daughters—Mary A., Sister M. Gertrude, of the Order of St. Joseph, who was present at his death, and Rose E. The funeral took place on Monday after a requium mass in the Catholic church at Wilmore.

Sheriff's Sales.

Sheriff Shumaker has adveretised the following properties at sheriff's sale at the court house on Monday, September 4, 1893, at 1 o'clock, P. M.:

The interest of Wm. Gilman in a lot of ground in Summerhill, having thereon a two-story frame house and a two-story plank house.

The interest of George Ellwanger in a lot in Ashville, having thereon a two-story frame house.

The interest of Bridget E. Donahoe and Patrick Donahoe in a lot in Ashville, having thereon a two-story frame house.

The interest of Hannah Schmeader in a lot of ground in Washington township, having thereon a two-story house and stable.

The interest of A. J. Farabaugh in a a tract of land in Allegheny township, containing 100 acres, having thereon a two-story frame dwelling house and frame barn.

The interest of the same in 96 acres of land in Carroll township, having thereon a two-story frame dwelling house and frame barn.

The interest of the same in 13 acres and 101 perches in Carroll township.

The interest of E. Gessler in a lot in Hastings borough having thereon a two-story frame house and a one-story-frame house.

The interest of J. H. Fisher and Sarah A. Fisher in one-half acre of land in Portage township, having thereon a one and a half story house.

The interest of Mary J. Hamlin and John C. Hamlin in a lot of ground in Tunnelhill, containing one acre, having thereon a two-story house and a story and a half house.

The interest of Caron Leahey in 40 acres and 106 perches of land in Washington township.

The interest of Owen Ingoldsby in 155 acres and 98 perches of land in Washington township.

The interest of Philomena Glasser in 62 acres and 25 perches of land in Elder township, having thereon a frame house and frame barn.

The interest of the same in a lot of ground in St. Boniface.

The interest of Leonard Hartman in two lots of ground in Hastings, having thereon a two-story frame house with mansard story occupied as a hotel.

New Music.

"O! Hush Thee, My Baby" (cradle song) "Odd Fellows Grand March," "Oklahoma Waltz" and "Air Ship Waltz" mailed to any address for 20 cents per copy or the four for 75 cents on receipt of this notice and stamps or P. O. order. This is an introductory price, the regular price being 40 cents each. Address

ISAAC DOLES, Publisher,
Indianapolis, Ind.

Rules for the Democratic Primaries.

In another column we publish the call for the Democratic county convention and below we publish the rules governing the primary elections as adopted by the county committee on the 8th of last May.

COUNTY COMMITTEE.

The organization of the county committee shall be and remain as follows: That is one member from every borough, township, ward, precinct, or election district, who shall be elected annually by the voters of each district, and in the event of any district failing to elect, or a vacancy in the committee should occur by death resignation or otherwise, it shall be the duty of the chairman of the county committee to fill the vacancy by appointing some active Democrat to the position. The chairman shall be elected annually by the delegates in the county convention, and the term of office shall begin at January following their election.

DELEGATES.

2. The number of delegates to which each district is entitled is based upon the following rule: Each borough, township, ward, precinct or election district in the county polling seventy-five Democratic votes or less shall be entitled to one delegate, and for each additional seventy-five Democratic votes polled in said district at the last preceeding gubernatorial election, an additional delegate, and under this rate the following would be the allotment of delegates for this year:

Adams Twp	2	Johnstown,	
Allegheny Twp	3	9th ward	4
Ashville Bor	1	10th ward	3
Barr Twp	2	11th ward	2
Blacklick Twp	1	12th ward	2
Cambria Twp	1	13th ward	2
Carrolltown Bor	2	14th ward	2
Carroll twp	3	15th ward	2
Chest Springs Bor	1	16th ward	4
Chest Twp	1	17th ward	2
Clearfield Twp	2	Lilly Bor	2
Conemaugh Twp	1	Loretto Bor	1
Coopersdale Bor	1	Lower Yoder Twp	2
Croyle Twp	2	Morrellville,	
Dale Bor	2	1st ward	1
Dean Twp	1	2nd ward	1
East Conemaugh Bor	1	3rd ward	1
East Taylor Twp	1	Munster Twp	1
Ebensburg,		Portage Bor	1
East ward	1	Portage Twp	2
West ward	2	Richland Twp	1
Elder township	2	Reade Twp., East	1
Franklin Bor	1	Reade Twp., West	1
Gallitzin Bor	4	South Fork Bor	1
Gallitzin Twp	1	Stonycreek Twp	1
Hastings Bor	2	Summerhill Bor	1
Jackson Twp	1	Summerhill Twp	2
Johnstown,		Susquehanna Twp	2
1st ward	2	Tunnelhill Bor	2
2nd ward	1	Upper Yoder Twp	1
3rd ward	2	Washington Twp., 1	2
4th ward	2	Washington Twp., 2	2
5th ward	2	Westmont Bor	1
6th ward	3	West Taylor Twp	1
7th ward	3	White Twp	1
8th ward	1	Wilmore Bor	1
Necessary to choice			57

ELECTION AND DUTIES OF CHAIRMAN.

3. The delegate elections and county convention shall be governed and conducted strictly in accordance with the following rules, and the chairman of the county committee shall be annually elected by the county convention, and shall be ex-officio the president of all county coventions.

TIME OF ELECTIONS.

4. The election of delegates to represent the different districts in the annual Democratic county convention shall be held at the usual place of holding the general elections for each district, on the last Saturday in August (being the 26th this year), opening at ONE o'clock, P. M., and remain open until SEVEN o'clock of the same day.

WHO TO HOLD ELECTIONS.

5. The said delegate elections shall be held by an election board to consist of all the members of the county committee for such district, and two other Democratic voters thereof, who shall be appointed or designated by the county committee. And the board so constituted, together with the clerks, shall be sworn before entering upon their respective duties, in accordance with the act of assembly made and approved, entitled "An Act to Regulate the Holding and to Prevent Frauds in the Primary Elections of the Several Political Parties in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania," approved June 28, A. D. 1881.

HOW TO FILL VACANCIES.

6. In case any of the persons so constituting the board shall be absent from the place of holding the election a quarter of an hour after the time appointed by rule 4 for opening the same, his or their place or places shall be filled by an election to be conducted viva voce by the Democratic voters present at the time.

QUALIFICATION OF VOTERS.

7. Every qualified voter of the district, who at the last general election voted the Democratic ticket, shall be entitled to vote at the primary election, and any person who will be of the age of twenty-one and under twenty-two years at the time of holding the general election in the following November, and in other respects legally qualified to vote in the district where his vote is offered, and who will pledge himself to support the Democratic ticket at the said general election, shall also be entitled to a vote at the primary election.

MODE OF VOTING.

8. The voting at all delegate elections shall be by ballot, upon which ballots shall be written or printed the name or names of the delegate or delegates to be voted for, as well as name for member of county committee together with any instructions which the voter may desire to give delegate or delegates. Each ballot to be received from the person voting the same by a member of the election board, and by him deposited in a box or other receptacle prepared for that purpose, to which box or other receptacle no person but the members of the election board shall have access.

OF INSTRUCTIONS.

9. No instructions shall be received or recognized unless the same be voted upon the ballot as provided by rule 8, and whenever the ballot shall contain instructions concerning any office, the delegates elected at such election shall be held to be instructed to support the candidate having the highest number of votes for such office, and when a candidate having received the highest number of votes in a district is stricken off the roll in accordace with rule 15, it becomes the duty of the delegates in said district to cast their votes for the candidates having received the next highest number of votes in said disctrict: and in the event of the candidate who has received the next highest vote being dropped, to cast their votes for the next and so on so long as there remains a candidate before the convention, who has received any votes in the district represented by said delegates.

CONDUCTING THE ELECTION, RETURNS AND BLANKS.

10. Each election board shall keep an accurate list of the names of all persons voting at such elections; which list of voters, together with a full and complete return of such election containing an accurate statement of the persons elected delegates, member of the county committee, and all instructions voted, shall be certified by said board to the county convention, upon printed blanks to be furnished by the county committee.

CONTESTING SEATS OF DELEGATES, FRAUD, ETC.

11. Whenever from any district, qualified Democratic voters, in numbers equal to five times the delegates which such district has in the county convention, shall complain in writing of any undue election or false return of delegates or of instructions, in which complaint the alleged facts shall be specially set forth and verified by the affidavit of one or more persons, such complainant shall have the right to contest the seat of such delegates or the validity of such instructions.

A COMMITTEE OF FIVE.

12. Such complaint shall be heard by a committee of five delegates to be appointed by the president of the convention, which said committee shall proceed to hear the parties, their proofs and allegations, and as soon as may be report to the convention what delegates are entitled to a seat therein and what instructions are binding upon such delegates. Whereupon the convention shall proceed immediately, upon the calls of the yeas and nays, to adopt or reject the report of the contesting parties. In which call of the yeas and nays the names of the delegates whose seats are contested or whose instructions are disputed, shall be omitted.

QUALIFICATIONS OF DELEGATES—SUBSTITUTES.

13. All delegates must reside in the district they represent. In case of absence or inability to attend, substitutions may be made from citizens of the district.

MUST OBEY INSTRUCTIONS OR BE EXPELLED.

14. Delegates must obey instructions given them by their respective districts, and if violated it shall be the duty of the president of the convention to cast the vote for such delegate or delegates in accordance with the instructions; and the delegate or delegates so offending shall be forthwith expelled from the convention and shall not be eligible to any office or place of trust in the party for two years.

A MAJORITY OF ALL NECESSARY TO NOMINATE.

15. In convention a majority of all the delegates shall be necessary to a nomination; and no person's name shall be excluded from the list of candidates until after the THIRD ballot or vote, when the name of the person receiving the lowest number of votes shall be omitted and struck from the list, and so on at each successive ballot until a nomination is made; provided that if there shall be a tie vote between two or more of the candidates for any office during the balloting of the delegates, then in that case the candidate having received the lowest popular vote shall be dropped and the balloting proceed.

PENALTY FOR COMMITTING FRAUDS AND BRIBERY.

16. If any person who is a candidate for any nomination before the county convention shall be proven to have offered or paid any money or other valuable thing, or made any promise of a consideration or reward to any person for his vote or influence to secure the delegate from any district, or shall be offered or paid any money or valuable thing, or promised any consideration or reward to any delegate for his vote, or to any other person with a view of inducing or securing the votes of delegates, or if the same shall be done by any other person with the knowledge and consent of such candidate, the name of such candidate shall be immediately stricken from the list of candidates, or if such fact be ascertained after his nomination to any office, and before the final adjournment, the name of the nominee shall be struck from the ticket and the vacancy supplied with a new nomination, and in either case such person shall be ineligible to any nomination as a delegate thereafter. And in case it shall be alleged after the adjournment of the convention that any candidate put in nomination has been guilty of such acts, or any other fraudulent practices to obtain such nomination, the charge shall be investigated by the county committee, and such steps taken as the good of the party may require. If any delegate shall receive any money or other valuable thing, or accept the promise of any consideration or reward to be paid or delivered, or to secure to him or any person for such delegate as an inducement for his vote, upon proof of the fact to the satisfaction of the convention, such delegate shall be forthwith expelled, and shall not be received as a delegate to any future convention, and shall be ineligible to any party nomination.

RULES TO HAVE PRECEDENCE.

17. Cases arising under the rules shall have precedence over all other business in convention under determination.

MEETING OF THE CONVENTION.

18. The county convention shall meet annually in Ebensburg at 1 o'clock, P. M., on the Monday following the last Saturday in August.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF CANDIDATES.

19. No person shall be voted for, or if voted for, the votes shall not be counted for him unless he shall within three weeks preceding said election have had his name registered in a book, to be kept for this purpose by the chairman of the county committee, as a candidate for the office for which he wants to be voted for.

AMENDMENTS.

20. These rules shall be amended as follows: The proposed amendment shall be offered by the convention, and if concurred in by the succeeding convention, the same shall be taken as amended unless the convention shall decide that it shall be submitted to a vote of the party.

FINANCE, AUDITING, ETC.

21. The county committee shall, at its first meeting, in each and every year hereafter, elect a treasurer, who shall not be a member of the standing committee, and who shall pay out said funds for necessary and legitimate campaign expenses on order drawn upon him by the chairman and attested by the secretary, and they shall also elect three competent persons, neither of whom shall be a member of committee, whose duty it shall be to audit the accounts of the committee and treasurer at the end of each campaign, and make a report thereof before the first of January, which said report shall be open to the inspection of all Democrats. All balances found upon settlement of said accounts in hand of the treasurer shall be paid to his successor in office.

JAS. G. HASSON, Chairman.
THOS. J. ITELL, Secretary.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were issued by the Clerk of the Orphans' Court for the week ending Wednesday, August 9th, 1893:

Andrew Alwine and Lizzie D. Blough, Stoneycreek, township.

Valentine Yeager and Mary Steld, Johnstown.

John Thom and Mary B. Rooney, Reade township.

Samuel J. Rager, Jackson township, and Katie B. Stong, Barr township.

Jacob Abel, Dale borough, and Thanna Luib, Johnstown.

Samuel C. Philips Altoona, and Catharine McFarlann, Gallitzin.

Charles V. Bowers and Clara Sipes, Johnstown.

Edward Maloy, Johnstown, and Lizzie Myers, Lower Yoder township.

Charles H. Krauss and Jennie May Penrod, Johnstown.

John A. Lainhart, Chest township, and Annie E. Blumer, Barr township.

Edward Jenkins, West Taylor township, and Pauline Klenk, Morrellville.

Harry R. Cobaugh and Effie V. Gier, Franklin.

David H. Leslie and Annie S. Snyder, Carroll township.

Pennsylvania Exhibits at the World's Fair.

They are ahead of them all. Chiefly among them is the display of pure liquors manufactured in the state. It is conceded that no rye whiskies made in the world can equal those made in Pennsylvania, more especially Silver Age, Duquesne or Bear Creek. These three brands head the list of pure ryes, and are so well known that every reputable dealer sells them. North, East, South and West they lead all others because they are pure; because they are reliable, and because they are stimulants that strengthen and invigorate. They are sold at prices within the reach of all, and are sold upon their merits for purity and strength. Silver Age, $1.50; Duquesne, $1.25; Bear Creek, $1.00, full standard quarts. Ask your dealer for them; insist on having them, and if you cannot be supplied send to Max Klein, Allegheny, Pa. Price list of all liquors sent on application. All goods packed neatly and securely.

MAX KLEIN,
82 Federal street, Allegheny, Pa.

BANK SUSPENSION!

Johnston, Buck & Co., Suspend on Account of a Run on Their Banks at Ebensburg, Carrolltown and Hastings!

BUT LITTLE FEAR AMONG BUSINESS MEN OF THE SUSPENDED FIRM'S ABILITY TO PAY.

EBENSBURG, Pa., August 10th, 1893.

We have assets in excess of our liabilities; but owing to the constant demand on us for currency in the last 24 hours we consider it to the best interest of all concerned to suspend payment for the present.

JOHNSTON, BUCK & CO.

On Thursday at noon the above notice was posted on the door of the banking house of Johnston, Buck & Co., in this place. A rumor had been current on the streets on Wednesday night that a run had been going on during the day on the bank at Carrolltown which is a branch of the same institution. On Thursday morning a considerable amount of deposits were withdrawn from the bank in this place and it was deemed best by the firm to suspend. The majority of the people doing business with the suspended banking firm have every confidence in the ability of the firm to pay dollar for dollar and hope that the suspension will be but temporary and that they will be able to come to such terms with their creditors as will enable them to resume business at an early date. The banks at Hastings and Carrolltown are branches of the Ebensburg institution and are included in the suspenfion.

Mr. A. W. Buck, cashier and managing member of the banking firm of Johnston, Buck & Co., bankers of this place, is away from home at this writing (Thursday evening,) and we are unable to give any authorized statement of the banks condition. But every one acquainted with the business probity of Mr. Buck feels certain that the firms embarassment will be but temporary and that on his return (this evening) steps will be taken to inform the public of the financial soundness of the bank and an effort made for an early resumption of business. It is to the interest of every citizen to have the firm resume business at as early a date as possible and to this every one interested should lend it all the encouragement possible.

Nant-y-Glo

"Nant-y-Glo," when translated, means "Coal Creek," and is a new town laid out on the Blacklick. The location is a beautiful one, and has the Blacklick railroad, the Blacklick river, and the road from Bethel and Belsano to Johnstown running through it. Engineer Elder and his assistants are busily engaged plotting the town in lots, streets, alleys and parks. A never-failing spring is in the centre of the tract, and is to be the centre of a beautiful park. Nant-y-Glo is west of the noted coal bank of Sol Wagner, north of the Lorain openings and about two miles east of McFadden's big coal opening. It will no doubt be the centre of a big industry. Mathiot Reade, Esq., will be trustee for the owners.

—The 109 Fresh Air children who spent the last two weeks in this neighborhood returned home on Tuesday. All were materially benefitted by their sojourn on the mountains and many of them returned with reluctance.

Miscellaneous Notices.

ANSWER TO AN INQUIRY REGARDING DR. SALM.

We have frequently received inquiries from Germans living in this city, county and otherwise, wishing to know if Dr. Salm is a German. In order to inform our readers intelligently we have had an interview with the Doctor. The result is the following: Dr. Salm was born in Linnich, Rgstzk Aachen, Rhein province, and educated in Heidelberg, Vienna and Berlin, so you can well understand that the gentleman's education is a thorough one and capable to treat all diseases which he advertises. He makes it a habit to revisit the old country so that he may study and refresh his memory as well as learning all that is new in his line, about every five years. He says he will never be counted a back number if he can help it. We know the gentleman in person and advise you to call on him. Consultation free.

Drunkenness or the Liquor Habit Positively Cured by Administering Dr. Haines' Golden Specific.

It is manufactured as a powder, which can be given in a glass of beer, a cup of coffee or tea, or in food, without the knowledge of the patient. It is absolutely harmless, and will effect a permanent and speedy cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or alcoholic wreck. It has been given in thousands of cases and in every instance a perfect cure has followed. It never fails. The system once impregnated with the Specific, it becomes an utter impossibility for the liquor appetite to exist. Cures guaranteed. 48 page book of particulars free. Address

GOLDEN SPECIFIC CO.,
aug19.1y. 185 Race St., Cincinnati O.

THE Ebensburg Building & Loan Association will offer for sale at the council chamber, Ebensburg, on the fourth Monday in August, $1,000.00.

THOS. DAVIS, President.
LESTER LARIMER, Secretary.

Orphans' Court Sale
OF VALUABLE
Real Estate

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Cambria county, the undersigned administrator of Rees S. Lloyd, late of Cambria township, deceased, will expose to public sale to be held at the Court House, in the borough of Ebensburg, on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1893,

At 2 o'clock, P. M., the following described Real Estate, viz:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in Cambria township, Cambria county, Pa., bounded and described as follows, that is to say adjoining lands of estate of William S. Lloyd, deceased; G. J. Jones, A. A. Barker, Miss Harris, Geo. Huntley, Dr. T. J. Davison, Mrs. James Young, Wm. Clement et al., containing **One Hundred Acres**, more or less, about seventy-five acres of which are cleared, having thereon erected a **Two-Story Frame Dwelling House**, large bank Barn and Outbuilding.

The property is admirably adapted for persons from the cities who desire to spend the summer in the country; is within three-fourths of a mile of Ebensburg on the Pittsburg pike, and a half mile of the Blacklick Extension Railroad. The house contains 9 large rooms and is in good repair. The location is an elevated one and scenery picturesque; good water, etc.

TERMS OF SALE.—One third of the purchase money on confirmation of the sale, and the remainder in two equal annual payments, with interest, to be secured by bond and mortgage or judgment note of the purchaser.

FES LLOYD,
Administrator of Rees S. Lloyd, deceased
Ebensburg, Pa., Aug. 4, 1893.4t.

NOTICE TO
TAX-PAYERS

NOTICE is hereby given that the County Treasurer of Cambria county will attend for the purpose of receiving County and State taxes assessed for the year 1893, at the place of holding the elections in the respective districts, on the dates mentioned below:

Chest Springs borough	August 14.
Allegheny township	August 15.
Loretto borough	August 16.
Carroll township	August 17.
Carrolltown borough	August 19.

C. J. MAYER,
July 14, 1893. County Treasurer.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Philip J. Dietrich, deceased.

Letters testamentary in the estate of Philip J. Dietrich, late of Chest township, in Cambria county, deceased having been granted to us, all persons indebted to his estate are hereby notified to make payment to us without delay and those having claims against said estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

ANTHONY DIETRICH,
St. Lawrence, Pa.
GEORGE DIETRICH,
August 4, 1893. Coalport, Pa.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following account has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county, Pennsylvania and will be confirmed by said court on the first Monday of September, 1893, unless cause be shown to the contary:

First and final account of J. M. Shumaker, trustee to sell the legal title of John A. Krise, deceased, and equitable title of Albert McCance.

J. C. DARBY,
Prothonotary's office, Aug. 11, 1893. Prothy.

ATTENTION! WE ARE

THE PEOPLE!

We are convinced that our prices and goods are right. Since we became Simon & Co.'s successors our daily sales up to date have increased just 40 per cent., and we still continue to sell at the same small profit figures. In Clothing you can be suited in a Suit for yourself, your boy or boys in higher quality than price. In Spring and Summer Styles we are stocked up to overflowing. We feel confident that if you come to us you will go away better pleased than ever before, as this is our motto:

Please and Satisfy Everybody.

Why do you get your Shirts made when you can get them to fit you at such a remarkably low price and goods to suit the most particular.

We have Shirts from 25 cents up to $2.98. Men's Fedora Hats in every shade, color and style that you want for $1.48.

Also a very fine line of the latest and most fashionable Stiff Hats from 50 cents up.

FURNITURE.

Below we will quote a few prices. Then you can judge for yourself.

1 set good yellow Chairs	$ 3.00
1 set good dark Chairs	2.50
1 set good dark Chairs	3.00
1 set cane seat Chairs in dark	4.98
1 set cane seat Chairs in dark	5.50
1 set cane seat Chairs in dark	6.00
1 set cane seat Chairs, Mahogany	6.24
1 Oak Rocker with arm	1.75
1 Dark Rocker with arm	1.69
1 Oak cane seat, fancy arm	2.85
1 dark cane seat, fancy	2.75
1 light, very fancy arm	2.98
Child's Rockers, 50c., 65c., 75c. and	1.00
Perforated Chairs and Rockers in all styles and prices.	
1 full 8-piece Mahogany or Walnut Bed-room Suite	24.00
1 full 8-piece Oak Bed-room Suit	27.00

Sideboards, Cupboards and Sinks a specialty.

Oil Cloth & Carpets.

We are stocked in Oil Cloth and Carpets. It will save you money to buy of us as in buying our stock early and in large quantities we saved money.

Floor Oil Cloth from 25 cents to 48 cents per square yard.

Ingrain Carpet, one yard wide, at 30, 40, 48 and 60 cents.

Stair Carpet from 23 cents up to 50 cents per yard.

SHOES! SHOES!

If you wish to get a good and substantial Shoe call on us. You will surely find something that will suit you.

Ladies' dongola plain tip and spring heel, button $1.25 to $2.00	
Ladies' dongola, opera and common sense, button, heel $1.25 to	1.50
Ladies' extra fine tipped Blucher	2.50
Ladies' russet, tipped, button	2.00
Ladies' fine pebbled buttoned: also, Misses' and Children's patent leather tipped $1.10, $1.25,	1.30
Ladies' fine surge, button or lace	1.28
Ladies' tipped and common sense Oxfords $1.00 and	1.25
Children's tipped Oxfords	.50
Children's russet and dongola spring heel $1.00 and	1.10
Infants' shoes from 22 cents up.	
Men's lace and congress shoes	1.25
Men's satin calf, lace or congress	2.00
Men's B calf, lace or congress	1.75
Men's tipped Blucher, extra fine	2.50
Men's fine hand-sewed, lace or congress	3.00
Men's Greacian calf, lace or congress	2.00
Men's fine Kangaroo tipped, lace or congress	3.00
Men's extra fine gossamere calf, lace or congress	1.75
Men's grain plow shoes, buckled, Ballist tongue	1.35
Mens working shoes you can get from us from 99 cents to	1.25

DRY GOODS.

Ladies, here is the place to get your dry goods.

Curtains from 75 cents $5.00 per pair.

Ladies' percale waists, light or dark, 70 cents.

Ladies' batost waists, figured and striped, with ruffled front at 74c.

White waists, all kinds of material, the latest and most fashionable styles, from 69 cents to $2.48.

Dress ginghams for 8 cents per yard and up.

Apron ginghams from 4½ to 10 cents.

Muslin in bleached or unbleached from 4½ to 10 cents.

In Calico we are stocked full of the finest, newest and most desirable in the market, at from 3 to 14 cents.

Ladies' skirt embroidery, 40 inches wide, for 48 cents and up.

Flouncing embroidery from 35 cents to $1 per pard.

A complete line of trimmings of all sorts and dresses in all styles on our shelves and counters.

Call and see them. You can't help but buy, as the bargains we are offering in the ladies line are something that you can't grasp every day.

We challenge any one to equal the intrinsic value as well as the variety and extent of our bargain offering this season. Don't wait but come at once to Yours Respectfully,

ORTH & CO.,
THE LEADERS,
GALLITZIN, PENNA.

N. B.—It may be of interest to you to say we are still deep in the grocery business. It will surprise you to see the way we are selling goods in this department of our mammoth store. Some merchants say "I wonder where they can get goods to sell at those figures, as we can't buy them wholesale at the prices they are retailing for." Here is the the secret: We know where the goods grow—that is why we sell so low. And when you come to town,

Look for the Red Flag--That is the Place.

Announcements.

COUNTY TREASURER

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for County Treasurer on the Democratic ticket subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention.

JOSEPH BENGELE.
Gallitzin, Pa., May 25, 1893.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the next Democratic county convention.

WILLIAM J. TIERNEY.
Cambria township, July 3, 1893.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the next Democratic county convention.

JOSEPH A. WERTNER.
Chest Springs July 3 1893.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the nomination for County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention.

JOHN KIRBY.
Johnstown, June 16, 1893.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the next Democratic county convention.

BLAIR SHORT.
Lilly, May 23, 1893.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the next Democratic county convention.

PATRICK L. DILLON.
Elder township, May 19, 1893.

FOR COUNTY AUDITOR.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the nominat on for County Auditor, subject to the decision of the next Democratic county convention

S. J. LUTHER.
Clearfield township, August 11, 1893.

FOR COUNTY AUDITOR.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the nomination for County Auditor, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention.

W. C. BERRY.
Wilmore, June 16, 1893.

TRIAL LIST.

List of causes set down for trial at a term of court to be held at Ebensburg on the third Monday in September, 1893.

Hays' heirs	vs. Valley Pike Co.
Warner	vs. Leahey et al.
Hipps	vs. Lloyd.
Wilcox & White Or. Co.	vs. Bieck.
James	vs. Lloyd.
Mattison heirs	vs. P. R. R. Co.
Anderson's use	vs. McCombie.
Getty & Co	vs. Burk.
Conrad	vs. Segerhaim.
Weakland	vs. Yahner.
V. & C. Huetuer	vs. Burk.
Caufield	vs. Cresswell.
Duncan	vs. Pender.
Powell	vs. Chute et al.
Use Shaffer	vs. Rhoads et al.
Weaver	vs. Weakland.
Powell et al	vs. Mignagns et al.
Martin	vs. Lower Yoder School district.
Leahey	vs. Haley et al.
Frick	vs. Bland.
Smith, Foster & Co	vs. Leahey.
Beam	vs. Hildebrand.
McAteer	vs. Harbison & Walker.
Mock	vs. Fuller.
Mock	vs. Jennings.

J. C. DARBY,
Aug. 11, 1893. Prothonotary.

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the Governor of Pennsylvania on the 31ST DAY OF AUGUST, 1893, by A. B. Cushing, J. J. Hauk, James A. McClain, M. W. Thompson and W. F. Taylor, under the Act of Assembly approved April 29th, 1874, entitled "An Act to Provide for the Incorporation and Regulation of Certain Corporations," and the supplements thereto, for the charter of an intended corporation to be called the "SUSQUEHANNA ELECTRIC LIGHT, HEAT AND POWER COMPANY," the character and object of which are to furnish electricity for light, heat and power for commercial purposes in Susquehanna township, in Cambria county, Pennsylvania, and to such persons and partnerships residing therein or adjacent thereto as may desire the same, and for these purposes to have, possess and enjoy all the rights, benefits and privileges of said Act of Assembly and supplements thereto.

A. B. CUSHING,
J. J. HAUK,
JAMES A. MCLAIN,
M. W. THOMPSON,
W. F. TAYLOR.
Spangler, Pa., August 11, 1893,3t.

TRIAL LIST.

List of causes set down for tril at a term of court to be held at Ebensburg, September 13, 1893:

Neff	vs. Sellers et al.
Burgoon	vs. Abernathy et ux.
Thomas	vs. Cushing.
Williams	vs. Kantz Bros.
McCanse	vs. St. Augustine's Congregation.
Wingard	vs. Yoder.
Roger	vs. Morrellville borough.
Howe's Admrs	vs. Fidelity M. L. Ins. Co.
Noel	vs. Gittings et al.

J. C. DARBY,
Aug. 11, 1893. Prothonotary.

WANTED—A SALESMAN, ENERGETIC, pushing and bright to represent the Fonthill Nurseries of Canada, the largest in the Dominion. Over 700 acres of choice stock. Position permanent and lucrative. Our hardy Canadian grown stock sells readily where properly introduced. Send for terms now and secure choice of territory.

STONE & WELLINGTON,
aus 6m. Toronto, Canada.

EBENSBURG

Marble and Granite Works,

J. WILKINSON & SON, PROPRIETORS,

—DEALERS IN—

Monuments, Headstones, Vaults and Sarcophagis, Marble and Marbleized Slate Mantels, Cemetery Fencing of all kinds. Also Iron Fencing for public buildings and dwellings.

Purchasers will find our prices the lowest when they consider the class of work we manufacture. We also buy by the car-load and give customers the advantage of reduced freight.

WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO THE

SETTING OF WORK.

"QUINN'S,"

New White Front Building, 113 Clinton Street, Johnstown, Pa.

New Stock of DRY GOODS, MILLINERY AND CARPETS. Call to see us when in town.

JAMES QUINN.

P. R. R. SCHEDULE.

Schedule in effect May 23, 1893.

Connections at Cresson.

EAST.	
Seashore Express	6 30 a m
Harrisburg Accommodation	9 23 a m
Day Express	11 04 a m
Altoona Express	1 00 p m
Mail Express	5 17 p m
Philadelphia Express	8 12 p m
WEST.	
Johnstown Express	8 14 a m
Pacific Express	8 37 a m
Way Passenger	2 36 p m
Mail Train	4 26 p m
Johnstown Express	7 59 p m

Ebensburg Branch.

Trains leave as follows: 7.30, 10.25 a. m., and 3.35 p. m. and arrive at Cresson at 8.20, 10.50 a. m. and 4 15 p. m. Leave Cresson at 9 30, 11 27 a. m. and 5 20 p. m., and arrive at Ebensburg at 10.10 a. m. and 12.01 and 6 10 p. m.

Cresson and Clearfield.

Leave Irvona at 6.45 a. m. and 2.40 p. m. arriving at Cresson at 8 05 a. m. and 4 p. m. Leave Cresson 9 40 a. m. and 5.18 p. m., arriving at Irvona at 11.00 a. m. and 6.38 p. m.

Sunday trains leave Cresson every Sunday at 9 30 a m and 5.18 p. m., arriving at Irvona at 11.40 a. m. and 6 00 p. m.

For rates maps, etc., call on agent or address Thos. E. Watt, P. A. W. D., 110 Fifth Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.

S. M. PREVOST, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Manager.

A. C. FISHER,
Painter and Paper Hanger,
PATTON, PA.

The undersigned is now located in Patton and is prepared to do Painting in all its branches. House Painting, Sign Painting, Graining and Paper Hanging a specialty. Satisfaction guaranteed.

A. C. FISHER.
ma19 93

HOTEL LE GRANDE.
H. J. SHETTIG, PROPRIETOR.

Located at DuBois, Pa., near the B. R. & P. Railway Depot. We always endeavor to furnish the best accommodations to business men, pleasure seekers and boarders. Persons in search of comfort and quiet will find it a desirable place to stop. The Table is unsurpassed and is always supplied with the best the market affords, and all the delicacies of the season. The Bar is supplied with the choicest of pure liquors and cigars and nothing but the best is sold. Special attention given to the care of horses.

H. J. SCHETTIG.

AGENTS WANTED by an old reliable firm; large profits, quick sales, SAMPLE FREE. A rare opportunity. Geo. A. Scott, 844 Broadway, N. Y.

R. L. JOHNSTON. M. J. BUCK. A. W. BUCK.
ESTABLISHED 1873.
Johnston, Buck & Co.,
BANKERS,
EBENSBURG, - - - - PENN'A.
A. W. BUCK, Cashier.

ESTABLISHED 1888.
Carrolltown Bank,
CARROLLTOWN, PA.
T. A. SHARBAUGH, Cashier.

General Banking Business Transacted.

The following are the principal features of general banking business:

DEPOSITS

Received payable on demand, and interest bearing certificates issued to time depositors.

LOANS

Extended to customers on favorable terms and approved paper discounted at all times.

COLLECTIONS

Made in the locality and upon all the banking towns in the United States. Charges moderate.

DRAFTS

Issued negotiable in all parts of the United States, and foreign exchange issued on all parts of Europe.

ACCOUNTS

Of merchants, farmers and others solicited, to whom reasonable accomodation will be extended.

Patrons are assured that all transactions shall be held as strictly private and confidential, and that they will be treated as liberally as good banking rules will permit.

Respectfully,
JOHNSTON, BUCK & CO.

Ebensburg Fire Insurance Agency
T. W. DICK,
General Insurance Agent,
EBENSBURG, PA.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

All persons having claims against the estate of Jeremiah Noonan, late of Munster township, Cambria county deceased, or against the estate of Eliza Noonan, late of said township, deceased, are requested to present their claims properly probated to me by May 25th, 1893.

M. D. KITTELL.
Ebensburg, Pa., March 31, 1893.

LOST IN STREET CARS.

A Queer Collection of Articles Forgotten by Passengers.

The Office of a Chicago Company That Has a Regular Museum of Curiosities—Everything from a Night Gown to an Ear Trumpet.

"You've left your umbrella, lady!" and the conductor waved frantically in the air a parasol adorned with multifarious tassels. The lady addressed, who had just got off the car, turned, seized the parasol and without a word of thanks disappeared in the throng which crowds Madison street at the fashionable shopping hour.

"Women are curious creatures," remarked the conductor to an observant passenger. "They're so forgetful, always leaving things in the cars, and when we happen to notice them before they get out of sight they never thank us. And, by the way, there's an awful lot of stuff left in the cars. I've found nearly everything. Last trip I picked up a lady's purse."

"What becomes of all the articles that are left?" asked the observant passenger, whose curiosity had been aroused.

"Why, they are all turned in at the office. If you have time a trip there would be interesting."

The office of the West division street railroad is located at the corner of Washington and Jefferson streets, and thither the observant passenger wended her way, says the Chicago Times.

The young lady in charge of the lost and found department readily permitted herself to be interviewed. The office is a commodious one, surrounded by rows of pigeon holes, in which neatly labeled and ticketed is to be seen nearly every conceivable article that is capable of being "lost and found."

"You see," said the custodian, "our stock is rather low at present, because articles unclaimed after thirty days are returned to the conductor finding them. Quantities of fruit and flowers are found, but they are immediately returned to the finder, as is the rule with all perishable goods. This morning a package of canned goods came in. Perhaps you would like to examine my list."

Here the young lady extended her record book for inspection. There were umbrellas by the score, with straight sticks and crooked sticks, and some with no sticks at all. There were gloves from the genteel suede to the one of plain brown cotton. There were rings from the noble diamond to the one of paste.

An Episcopalian prayer-book had been left at the close of Lent, which awakens the query: "Has its owner ceased to pray?" Next on the list was a nursing bottle. Its poor little owner of course went hungry until another could be procured at a neighboring store; the baby meanwhile threatening, as best it could, to change its boarding place if it must be so cruelly treated.

A lantern, an old-fashioned one, was there. Some Diogenes' search had been brought to a sudden close; or had he found it useless?

Two items—things of much use—similar, yet not alike, were scrawled across the page; one a check for fifty dollars, and the other a pair of checked "pants," each infinitely useful while it lasts, but one representing more than the other, being able to clothe the whole body and the "inner man" with food as well.

Here the observant passenger learned that carpenters lose saws, washerwomen lose soiled clothes and soap, barbers lose cases of their dangerous implements, "men of all work" lose old hatchets, farmers lose carpet-bags, deaf persons lose their ear trumpets, workmen lose dinner pails, lovers forget candy boxes and opera glasses, and ladies—well, ladies sometimes lose their night gowns.

Even a bottle of consumption cure had been left with no one to cure. A blundering youth had mislaid his tickets for a theater—more perishable goods.

But there were three small wax rabbits. Who lost them? Crinoline? Yes: one package. Its loss to the owner will never be known, but one thing is assured: one conductor's wife, at least, will lead the fashion next Sunday in a fin de siecle skirt.

At last, but not least, was found a rosary. Its sight recalled "Sister Dolorosa," with a wealth of sweet flowers that grew in the Kentucky convent garden. What new penance would this pure creature have to perform for losing the string of brown beads, over which her hands had passed for years? None, hoped the observant passenger, as she left the office just in time to see a fat woman "lose her grip" on a trail-car and indent the wet block pavement with her plenteous personality.

OPIUM AND ITS DISGUISES.

The Drug Sold in Many Forms to People Who Land in the Asylum.

One druggist, who kept a record of his prescriptions for several years, assured a New York Herald man that nearly two thousand out of sixteen thousand prescriptions he had counted called for opium. But that is not all. When the patent medicines that go to make up three-fourths of the merchantable stock of the chemist are gone over we run across more opium. With few exceptions, the patented cough balsams all contain opium. That's why they are so dear. The more expensive the preparation the larger the amount of opium it contains. It almost seems as if they were a cloak under which the unrestricted sale of opium is carried on in open violation of the law.

Many fiends carry a doctor's prescription calling for half an ounce or more of opium in their pockets for years and have it replenished as often as they like. When the paper becomes old and faded they have it copied by an obliging druggist's assistant and it lasts for another year or so of daily use. They are the persons who sooner or later go to fill up our insane asylums and private retreats. If they are poor they become burdens upon the community. If they have influential friends they find a home in some retired retreat where the hope is kept green that they have not passed beyond human aid. By this time they are physical and moral wrecks, for nothing like opium will undermine a noble character and a strong will.

All this is the pernicious side of opium. Now what good can be said of it? A great deal. It is beyond question a valuable drug and no doctor can afford to be without it for a moment. To relieve excruciating pain, which of itself may kill a person, it has no equal as a sedative, a sleep producer and a tonic. If wakeful nights have sapped a sufferer's vital force until there is little left nothing like opium will bring on rest and freedom from pain. There are many kindred conditions in which the use of opium is indicated, yes, demanded, but rarely has it any other value in the therapy for the cure of disease. It is seldom more than a remedy of expediency. As a rule it disguises the very symptoms that enable a thoughtful, competent doctor to strike at the root of the evil, as he should, and it is precisely for this reason that its apparent haphazard use is so much to be condemned in medical practice.

DR. L. L. CARMER.
Stricken Down with Heart Disease.

Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

GENTLEMEN: I feel it my duty, as well as a pleasure, to publish, unsolicited, to the world the benefit received from DR. MILES' RESTORATIVE REMEDIES. I was stricken down with *Heart Disease* and its complications, a rapid pulse varying from 90 to 140 beats per minute, a choking or burning sensation in the wind pipe, oppression in the chest, much pain in the region of the heart and below lower rib, pain in the arms, shortness of breath, sleeplessness, weakness and general debility. The arteries in my neck would throb violently, the throbbing of my heart could be heard across a large room and would shake my whole body. I was so nervous that I could not hold my hand steady. *I have been under the treatment of eminent physicians, and have taken gallons of Patent Medicine without the least benefit.* A friend recommended your remedies. She was cured by Dr. Miles' remedies. I have taken three bottles of your New Heart Cure and two bottles Nervine. My pulse is normal, I have no more violent throbbing of the heart, I AM A WELL MAN. I sincerely recommend every one with symptoms of Heart Disease to *take Dr. Miles' Restorative Remedies and be cured.*

THOUSANDS **CURED**

Gypsum City, Kans. L. L. CARMER.

Sold on a Positive Guarantee.
OR MONEY RETURNED
SOLD BY DR. T. J. DAVISON,
EBENSBURG.

Garfield Tea Overcomes results of bad eating. Cures Sick Headache, Restores Complexion, Saves Doctors' Bills. Sample free. GARFIELD TEA CO., 319 W. 45th St., N.Y.
Cures Constipation

Orphans' Court Sale
OF VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Cambria county the undersigned administrator of Lydia J. Gill, late of the borough of Ashville, deceased, will expose to public sale on the premises on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1893,

At two o'clock, P. M., the following described real estate:

All that certain lot of ground situate in the village, now borough of Ashville Cambria county, Pennsylvania, bounded as follows: Beginning at a post at Broad street and Cherry alley; thence along said alley north 22 degrees east 100 feet to a post on First alley; thence along said alley south 55 degrees east 50 feet to a post; thence south 32 degrees west 100 feet to Broad street; thence along said street north 58 degrees west 50 feet to place of beginning, and known on plan of lots as laid out in said village as No. 30, reserving and excepting all the coal, iron ore, fire clay, limestone, oil gas and other minerals, with the right of ingress and egress in and upon said lot, having thereon erected a large

2-STORY FRAME BUILDING

With Store-room on first floor, and Outbuildings. The above described premises will be sold subject to the lien of a mortgage in favor of the Altoona Building & Loan Association, of Altoona, Pa., against the deceased.

Terms of Sale:

One-half of the purchase money to be paid on the confirmation of the sale, and the remainder in six months, with interest, to be secured by bond and mortgage or judgment note of purchaser. The purchaser to have the privilege of paying the whole of the purchase money in cash.

J. J. RHODY,
Administrator of Lyda J. Gill, deceased.
August 4, 1893.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Is a Harmless, Positive Cure

for the worst form of Female Complaints, all Ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, also Spinal Weakness and Leucorrhœa.

It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development, and checks the tendency to cancerous humors.

It removes faintness, flatulency, weakness of the stomach, cures Bloating, Headache, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion, also that feeling of Bearing down, causing pain, weight, and backache.

It acts in harmony with the laws that govern the female system under all circumstances.

For Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed. Correspondence freely answered. Address in confidence.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM MED. CO., LYNN, MASS.

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Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for Moderate Fees. Our Office is Opposite U. S. Patent Office, and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.

A Pamphlet, "How to Obtain Patents," with names of actual clients in your State, county, or town, sent free. Address,

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BUGGIES at ½ Price
CARTS & HARNESS
$55 Top Buggy $37 · $95 Phaeton $54 · 4 Pass. Top Surrey $75 · $50 Road Wagon $25 · $16 Road Cart $8.50 · Buggy Harness $3.85 · $10 Buggy " $4.25 · $30 Team " $12.50 · Morgan Saddle $1.65
We Cut the PRICES and outsell ALL competitors. Buy of factory and save Middleman's profit. Cat'g'e Free.
U. S. BUGGY & CART CO.
2 to 12 Lawrence St., Cincinnati, O.

FOR ARTISTIC
JOB PRINTING
TRY THE FREEMAN.

Bicycles and Watches given to Boys and Girls. Write for particulars.
AMERICAN TEA CO.
338 to 346 5th Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.

JOHN F. STRATTON & SON,
43 & 45 Walker St. NEW YORK.
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in all kinds of
MUSICAL MERCHANDISE,
Violins, Guitars, Banjos, Accordeons, Harmonicas, &c., all kinds of Strings, etc., etc.

A NEW OCEAN.

The Pacific Regarded as a Spanish Lake Until About a Century Ago.

It seems rather curious to recall the fact that very little more than one hundred years ago the Pacific was regarded as a Spanish lake, says the Washington Star. That nation claimed it on the strength of Balboa's discovery in 1513, and insisted that it should be regarded as a mare clausum. When Sir Francis Drake circumnavigated the globe his sailing across these waters was seriously resented by Spain, which demanded restitution to her of the plunder he took, but Queen Elizabeth made a haughty reply. Not long before the close of the last century the Spanish crown again began to make a fuss because its monopoly of the Pacific was infringed on. It ordered the commandante of San Francisco to seize the Columbia, the first vessel that carried the American flag around Cape Horn. In 1789 two Spanish men-of-war seized several English fur traders on the northwest coast and war was very nearly the result. It is odd that the Spaniards, though discoverers of new lands and waters, were among the poorest navigators of their time. After coming upon the Solomon islands they could not find them again, and they were lost for one hundred and fifty years. The water supply of their galleons was not kept in casks, but in big earthen jars. As it was impossible to provide a sufficient supply for a six months' voyage on board of a ship carrying four hundred or five hundred people they always took to sea great numbers of mats. Whenever it rained the mats were spread to catch the drops, which were drained off into jars through split bamboos. The mortality from scurvy on long trips was frightful.

Cortes, after the conquest of Mexico, fitted out three small ships to sail to the Moluccas and reenforce the Spaniards there. They were scattered by a tempest and two of them were lost. One of these is imagined to have been the strange vessel which was wrecked on the rocks of Hawaii about the same time as nearly as can be reckoned. According to tradition only the captain and his sister were saved. The natives received them kindly and gave them food. They intermarried with the Hawaiians and became the progenitors of certain well known families of chiefs. In early times the control of land on the Hawaiian islands was held by the ruling chiefs, who reserved what portion they pleased for their own use and divided the rest among the leading men subject to them. The position of the latter was analogous to that of the barons of European feudalism. They furnished supplies to their sovereign and in case of war were expected to take the field with what fighting men their estates could furnish. These barons held almost despotic sway over their domains, apportioning the territory which they controlled among their followers according to the whim of the moment or the demand of policy. Every time a new chief came into power there was a fresh distribution of lands. Thus the country was always full of people who were dispossessed and homeless. Kamehameha III. overturned this system by granting to his people a bill of rights which made their tenure of the soil permanent.

SOME ANIMALS PLAY TRICKS.

A Sense of the Ridiculous Manifested by Birds and Beasts.

Among the incidents of jokes played by animals upon one another cited by a writer on the animal sense of humor, in the London Spectator, is that of a jackdaw, which, whenever it found its setter-dog companions asleep, would steal to them and pull at the duffy tassels of hair between their toes—where the animal was more sensitive than in other hairy parts of its body—unpleasantly waking them up. At a certain house a tame magpie was kept in the stableyard with two kestrels. The kestrels were in the habit of sitting on the sides of the water pails that stood outside of the stable doors. At one time the magpie approached a kestrel from behind, seized its long tail in its beak, jerked it violently and pushed it over into the pail; but the kestrel afterward caught the magpie and punished it well. A cat expressed its dislike of a peacock by jumping through its spread-out tail when the bird was displaying its beauty and exhibiting its own vanity, to the great discomfiture of the fowl. The writer's dog, which was accustomed to hunting rabbits, showed its displeasure when its master shot a bullfinch by going into the hedge, finding a rabbit and bringing it to him. Another dog, which knew tame ducks and that they were not hunted, but had no acquaintance with the wild ones, was much disgusted when its master shot a teal, believing he had made a mistake, and would have nothing to do with the game. "He behaved in exactly the same way when we shot a black rabbit; nothing would persuade him that it was not a cat, and he would do no serious work for the rest of the day." The writer tells also of dogs that thought it beneath their dignity to chase rats, except when their masters were engaged in the sport, and he speaks of the obvious dislike of dogs to be laughed at.

AN EVIL SPIRIT.

How Bolivian Indians Were Taught to Respect the Electric Light.

"The Bolivian government," said Amos J. Thomas, as recorded by the Washington Star, "recently attempted to establish a telephone line between Lapas and Lake Titicaca, forty-five miles apart. It was torn down and destroyed so frequently by the Indians that the government was compelled to abandon it. The electric-light plant in Lapas was preserved by adopting an ingenious method of overawing the natives. After the plant had been in operation but a few nights it happened that there was an eclipse of the moon. The superstitious Indians believed that the electric light was absorbing or swallowing the moon. They gathered in a large body at one quarter of the town and moved upon the plant to destroy it. It was saved only by the intervention of a large body of troops. The government the next day selected several representative Indians, took them to the power-house, shocked them severely, then took them out along the line and shocked them again with the wires and informed them that the electric light was an evil spirit, and that they had better leave it alone. Since then they have had no trouble on that score."

A Sage's Secret of a Hale Old Age.

M. Jules Simon has discovered the secret of old age, and he has formulated the recipe in two words—intellectual work. Nothing, he declares, helps so materially to conserve physical strength as mental employment, and in proof of this theory he points out that the French institute is a perfect congregation of hale and hearty octogenarians. In the Academy of Moral Sciences alone there are Barthelemy, Saint-Hilaire, Vacherot, Franck, Duruy, Larombiere, Ravaisson and Bouilliere, all living their eighth decade through laborious and productive days.—St. James' Gazette.

—Reciprocity.—Mrs. Upperson Walker—"Do go and see Dr. Pulser and tell him all about your case. What's the use of having a doctor if you can't trust him?" Mr. Upperson Walker—"Ah, that isn't the trouble. I'm afraid he won't trust me!"—N. Y. Truth.

"A HANDFUL OF DIRT MAY BE A HOUSEFUL OF SHAME." CLEAN HOUSE WITH
SAPOLIO

DR. MORITZ SALM,

This eminent Physician has devoted lifetime to his Specialty—Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat, Lung and Chronic Diseases.

The Doctor has been for years a Professor and lecturer in several of our largest Medical Colleges, and has earned great fame as an authority and author on all subjects concerning his specialty.

CAMBRIA HOUSE, EBENSBURG, PA.,
Mondays, August 14; September 11, October 9, November 6, December 4, 1893, January 1, 29; February 26, March 26, April 23, May 21, June 18, 1894, till 6 P. M.

GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL, JOHNSTOWN, PA.,
Opposite the Pennsylvania Depot,
Tuesdays, August 15, September 12, October 10, November 7, December 5, 1893, January 1, 30; February 27, March 27, April 24, May 22, June 19, 1894.

ALL EYE OPERATIONS SUCCESSFULLY PERFORMED BY HIM

THE EYES ARE NOW STRAIGHT, THANKS TO THE DOCTOR.
Indiana, Oct. 12, 1892.
I have been cross eyed and that badly for over 28 years. Dr. Salm operated on both eyes in less than two minutes' time, without causing the least pain, nor was I confined to my room for a single moment. I can conscientiously say that they are now perfectly strong, thanks to the Dr.
MRS. CALLIE KISTER.

CATARRH AND DEAFNESS OF 30 YEARS STANDING CURED BY DR SALM.
About 4 years ago my hearing became affected, caused by catarrh, began gradually to get worse so that I couldn't hear common conversation any more, but now after a course of treatment I can hear well again, and am not troubled any more with the catarrh, and consider myself cured of it. I have had catarrh 30 years and am now 65 years old.
MARTHA C. BALDRIDGE.

SEVERE SORE EYES CURED.
My son J. C. McCandless has had very severe sore eyes for several years, so much so we have to keep him out of school. Dr. Salm cured him of eye trouble and cured him of general health as well.
W. C. MCCANDLESS, his father.
McCandless, Butler county, Pa.

INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION CURED BY DR. SALM.
For some time my lungs have been badly affected, began to loose flesh rapidly, all energy and apetite had left me and I grew rapidly weaker. Put myself under care of Dr. Salm and consider myself entirely cured of that malady, now feeling stronger and hearty again, and have gained all the flesh I had previously lost. I can heartily recommend Dr. Salm.
McCandless, Pa. MARY RUSSELL.

OFFENSIVE SMELL OF CATARRH EIGHT YEARS' STANDING, CURED BY DR. SALM.
Our little daughter Katie has had a bad case of catarrh for more than eight years. Her breath was something terrible, and her general health was very much undermined, but now after a course of treatment with Dr. Salm we consider her entirely cured.
MRS ALICE KORB.
Nittany, Pa

THIS WONDERFUL PIECE OF WORK WAS DONE BY DR. SALM.
For more than four years I have had a bad case of stomach trouble, had to be very cautious about my diet, as anything would give me a pain and throbbing in that organ, and it was seldom that he could get a night's rest, as my nerves were almost completely wrecked; frequently I had sick spells which completely wore me out, but now after a course of treatment I consider myself entirely cured, and feel as well as ever. I want people to know that Dr. Salm did that wonderful piece of work.
Gratefully,
MRS. MARTHA CARNEY,
Indiana, Pa., April 25th, 1893.

CURED BY DR. SALM AFTER HAVING SUFFERED FOR YEARS WITH STOMACH, BLADDER & KIDNEY TROUBLE.
I have been suffering with very severe stomach, bladder and kidney trouble and on account of that felt all broke up, couldn't follow my daily labors, on account of great pains, weakness and headaches, but now after a course of treatment with Dr. Salm can once more attend my daily labors with pleasure, and consider myself hale and hearty again.
E. K. ANKENY.
Indiana, Pa., April 26, 1893.

AFTER NINETEEN YEARS OF SUFFERING I HAVE LEARNED TO BLESS DR SALM.
For more than nineteen years I have been in very bad health, and suffered untold agonies. I have tried eastern and western medical institutions to get relief, and have had nine different physicians, not alone without any success whatever, but became gradually worse, until I heard of the wonderful cures of Dr. Salm, when I put myself under his treatment. I began gradually to improve and now feel again as if life was worth living once more, feeling strong and hearty as when I was a young girl, and all this I have to thank Dr Salm for. God bless him.
MRS MARY DICKIE
Blacklick, Indiana county, Pa., April 26, 1893.

Diseases of Women, such as have baffled the skill of all other physicians and remedies, quickly cured. Cancers, tumors, fibroid, and polypoid growths cured without the use of the knife or caustics. No cutting. No pain. No danger.

Manhood perfectly restored. Quick, painless and certain cure for impotence, lost manhood, spermatorrhœa, losses, weak and nervous debility; also for prostatitis, varicocele, and all private diseases—whether from imprudent habits of youth or sexual functions, speedily and permanently cured. Consultation free and strictly confidential. Absolute cure guaranteed. No risk incurred. Free examination of the urine—each person applying for medical treatment should bring 2 to 4 ounces of urine, which will receive careful chemical and microscopic examination. Small tumors, cancers, warts, moles etc., removed without acids, knife, pain or scar. New method. Electrolysis. Epilepsy positively treated and cured by a never-failing method. Address all communications to Box 760, Columbus, Ohio. **Examination and consultation free to everybody.**

☞ **Our Advertisement Will Appear Twice Before Each Visit. Address all communications to Box 760.**

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

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SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE

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201, 203 & 205 Market St. Pittsburgh, Pa.

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EYES EXAMINED FREE
Spectacles perfectly fitted and guaranteed for 2 years. Artificial eyes inserted.
J. DIAMOND, Optician,
Estab'd. 1861. 22 Sixth St., PITTSBURG, PA.
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nothing new when we state that it pays to engage in a permanent, most healthy and pleasant business, that returns a profit for every day's work. Such is the business we offer the working class. We teach them how to make money rapidly, and guarantee every one who follows our instructions faithfully the making of $300.00 a month.

Every one who takes hold now and works will surely and speedily increase their earnings; there can be no question about it; others now at work are doing it, and you, reader, can do the same. This is the best paying business that you have ever had the chance to secure. You will make a grave mistake if you fail to give it a trial at once. If you grasp the situation, and act quickly, you will directly find yourself in a most prosperous business, at which you can surely make and save large sums of money. The results of only a few hours' work will often equal a week's wages. Whether you are old or young, man or woman, it makes no difference,—do as we tell you, and success will meet you at the very start. Neither experience or capital necessary. Those who work for us are rewarded. Why not write to-day for full particulars, free?

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JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT
UNLIKE ANY OTHER
FOR
HOUSEHOLD USE.
Was originated and first prescribed by AN OLD FAMILY PHYSICIAN in 1810. Could a remedy without real merit have survived over eighty years?
SOOTHING, HEALING, PENETRATING
For INTERNAL and EXTERNAL use.
Stops Rheumatic Pains and Inflammation, Cures Croup, Colds, Sore Throat, Tonsilitis, Colic, Cramps and Pains, Summer Complaints, Cuts and Bruises like magic. Cures Coughs, Asthma, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Cholera-Morbus, Chilblains, Chaps, Soreness in Body or Limbs, Stiff Muscles or Strains. Inhale for Nervous Headache. Illust'd Pamphlet free. Sold everywhere. Price 35 cts. Six bottles, $2.00. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

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DR. SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR
Cures thousands annually of Liver Complaints, Biliousness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Malaria. More Ills result from an Unhealthy Liver than any other cause. Why suffer when you can be cured? Dr. Sanford's Liver Invigorator is a celebrated family medicine.
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CANN'S KIDNEY CURE.
Cures Bright's Disease, Dropsy, Gravel, Nervousness, Heart, Urinary or Liver Diseases. Known by a tired, languid feeling; Inaction of the kidneys weakens and poisons the blood, and unless cause removed you cannot have health. Cured me over five years ago of Bright's Disease and Dropsy.—Mrs. L. C. MILLER, Bethlehem, Pa. 1,000 other other similar testimonials. Try it. Cure guaranteed.
Cann's Kidney Cure Co.,
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Sold by all reliable druggists. 4.21.93

MEN BE MANLY
We send the marvelous French Remedy CALTHOS free, and a legal guarantee that CALTHOS will STOP Discharges & Emissions, CURE Spermatorrhea, Varicocele and RESTORE Lost Vigor.
Use it and pay if satisfied.
Address, VON MOHL CO.,
Sole American Agents, Cincinnati, Ohio.

A "RESPECTABLE NUMBER."

One of Pennsylvania's Highest Courts Gives Legal Status to the Phrase.

"Everybody has at some time used or heard used the rather indefinite expression of 'a respectable number,' as applied to some gathering or collection of people," said a Philadelphia lawyer to a New York Sun man, "but I guess there are not many who know that a profound judicial decision in one of the highest courts of Pennsylvania has fixed a precedent as to what may be legally considered a respectable number. The result of a lawsuit that involved the disposal of a good many thousands of dollars depended on the question of what constituted a respectable number. Charles McAlister, a very wealthy Philadelphian, who had a country seat at the fashionable suburb, Torresdale, died in 1881. The Fidelity Trust company was the executor of his estate under his will. Mr. McAlister was a devout Presbyterian and he bequeathed a valuable piece of ground at Torresdale, five thousand dollars toward building a Presbyterian church upon it and five thousand dollars a year for the income of a pastor to preach in the church; the provisions of the will to be carried out by the trust company as his executor, whenever a respectable number of persons should get together to form the nucleus of a congregation. Seventeen persons got together as this nucleus and called upon the trust company to pay over the money and execute its trust. The trust company refused to hand over the money or take any action in the matter on the ground that seventeen persons were not a respectable number within the meaning of the will. Suit was brought against the company as executor of the McAlister estate, and it was tried before Judge Allison, one of the most learned judges of the state. He decided that seventeen was legally a respectable number and ordered the trust company to carry out the provisions of the will in the matter of the Torresdale church and the annual payment of five thousand dollars for the pastor. Whether any less than seventeen would have been a respectable number the opinion did not decide."

ALL FEARED TO TOUCH IT.

A Tin Box Which Caused Commotion and Thoughts of Dynamite.

An incident tending to show the truth of the saying, "Conscience makes cowards of all" (who have any), happened in an office block on Third street, Portland, Ore., the other Sunday morning. A man who has an office in the building went down to it about nine o'clock and found a queer-looking tin box reclining against the door. Just what piece of wickedness this man has been guilty of is not known to the Oregonian, but it was evident that he had been doing something that lay heavily on his conscience, for he at once conceived the idea that the box was an infernal machine, placed there for his destruction. Afraid to touch it, let alone to open it, he was standing staring at it when another person came up. When the latter found out what the scare was he scouted the idea of dynamite and started to kick the box down the hall but the frightened man grabbed him and pulled him back, telling him he might blow up the building. Then he, too, began to be scared and was afraid to pick up the box. In a few minutes six or seven persons had gathered around, but no one of them cared to meddle with the box, though each seemed willing that any of the others should examine it. Presently the janitor, who had taken advantage of the quiet of Sunday morning to do some cleaning up in the building, came along, and he was directed to take away the box. As he picked it up the crowd scattered, and as he marched off with it one of the men asked him to see what it was. On being opened the box was seen to be full of keys to the different rooms, used by the janitor, who was much astonished at the interest evinced in his old tin box. It will now be in order for the original discoverer of the box to explain why he imagined anyone wished to blow him up with dynamite.

The Pennies We Lose.

Small copper coins are lost in such enormous numbers that the government is obliged to keep on coining cents at the rate of several millions of them every month. They change hands so often as to be subject to a multitude of accidents, and, owing to their small value, they are not taken care of. This is no cause of regret to Uncle Sam, inasmuch as he buys the pennies in blank from a firm in Connecticut at the rate of 1,000 for $1. On reaching the mint in Philadelphia, whence all of them are issued, they have merely to be stamped. There are 119,000,000 old copper pennies somewhere. Nobody knows what has become of them, except that once in awhile a single specimen turns up in change. A few years ago 4,500,000 bronze 2-cent pieces were set afloat. Three millions of them are still outstanding. Three million 3-cent nickel pieces are scattered over the United States, but it is very rarely that one is seen. Of 800,000 half-cents, which correspond in value to English farthings, not one has been returned to the government for recoinage or is held by the treasury.

THE SHRIKE OR BUTCHER BIRD.

Tales from Florida Showing Its Great Skill and Cruelty.

The shrike bird is very common here in Florida, says a letter to the Springfield (Mass.) Republican, and generally known by the name of butcher bird. It is a most cruel and vindictive bird, and it seems to have the same traits north or south. Most varieties of orange trees, especially seedling trees, are covered with thorns, often three or four inches long. It is common to find beetles, grasshoppers, katydids, and the harmless chameleon impaled on these thorns, and one often surprises the bird in his cruelties.

I was once taking dinner with a friend in town. The windows were open and in the room was a canary bird in its cage. Suddenly a butcher bird darted in a window and flew around the bird cage. The poor little canary seemed fascinated and drawn to the side of the cage, when the cannibal thrust its head in between the wires and, with a most dexterous twist, took off the head of the canary and, dropping it on the dining table near my plate, flew out of the window. So quickly was it done that, though seven persons sat at the table, none of us realized the catastrophe until the helpless little head fell on the table.

Only a couple of weeks ago I came across two boys on the road who had killed a blacksnake, some five or six feet long, which they were stretching across the road. While standing looking at the snake, and within a few feet of it, a butcher bird pounced down and almost as quick as lightning seized and twisted off the end of the tail and flew away with some inches of it to ornament some thorn on an orange tree.

The Balm of Gilead.

The real balm of Gilead is the dried juice of a low shrub which grows in Syria. It is very valuable and scarce, for the amount of balm yielded by one shrub never exceeds sixty drops a day. According to Josephus the balm or balsam of Gilead was one of the presents given by the queen of Sheba to King Solomon. The ancient Jewish physicians prescribed it evidently for dyspepsia.

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We can print anything from the smallest and neatest Visiting Card to the largest Poster on short notice and at the most Reasonable Rates.

The Cambria Freeman
EBENSBURG, PENN'A

A Rare Opportunity.

TRUSTEE'S SALE
OF VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Orphans' Court of Cambria county, the undersigned trustee appointed by said Court, will expose to public sale on the premises in Cambria township, Cambria county, adjoining Bradley station, Ebensburg & Cresson Railroad, on

TUESDAY, AUG. 22, 1893,

AT 1:30 O'CLOCK, P. M.,

All that certain valuable piece of land known as the "JOHN T JONES' FARM," situate in Cambria township Cambria county, Pennsylvania, adjoining lands of Ira Bloom, John S Davis, Daniel Carney and others, containing

145 ACRES

More or less, with the appurtenances. This is one of the

Most Valuable Pieces of Land in the County,

Has a Fine Southern Exposure

VEIN OF LIMESTONE

Above water and also contains

ALL THE SERIES OF COAL VEINS OF THE WILMORE BASIN.

☞ It is also well situated close to Bradley Station, E & C R. R., and convenient to the hay and produce markets of the growing towns of Cresson, Altoona, Gallitzin, Lilly, Ebensburg and Johnstown. Only two and one half mile from Ebensburg and eight miles from Cresson.

TERMS OF SALE.

Ten per cent. in hand at the time of sale; one third upon confirmation of sale and delivery of deed; balance in two equal annual payments with interest, secured upon the premises by bond and mortgage.

Immediate possession given.

RICHARD J. HUGHES,
Altoona, Pa., July 28, 1893 4t. Trustee

Assignee's Sale
OF
COAL!
AND
MINERALS.

BY virtue of an order issuing out of the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county, Pa., the undersigned assignee of John G. Kaylor, of Munster township, Cambria county, will expose to public sale at the Court House in the borough of Ebensburg, Pa., on

MONDAY, AUG. 21, 1893,

AT 2 O'CLOCK, P. M.,

The Coal and Minerals in and under all that certain tract of land situate in Munster township, Cambria county, Pa., adjoining lands of Davis Reese on the west, heirs of Wm. Litzinger, deceased, on the north, heirs of Hugh Griffin, deceased, on the east, and heirs of John Davis on the south, containing

43 ACRES.

TERMS OF SALE:—One-third of purchase money to be paid on delivery of deed, and the balance in two equal payments at six and twelve months respectively, with interest, secured upon the coal and minerals.

MATHIOT READE,
Assignee of John G. Kaylor.
Ebensburg, Pa., July 27, 1893.

OILS! OILS!

The Atlantic Refining Co., of Pittsburg, Pa., make a specialty of manufacturing for the domestic trade the finest brands of

Illuminating and Lubricating Oils,
Naphtha and Gasoline
That can be
MADE FROM PETROLEUM.

We challenge comparison with every known product of petroleum. If you wish the most

Most : Uniformly : Satisfactory : Oils

in the market ask for ours.

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PITTSBURG DEPT.,
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PATENT STEEL PICKET FENCE
HANDSOME, INDESTRUCTIBLE.
Cheaper than Wood.
The above cut shows Picket Fence with Gate. (This is no a netting.) can be used on Iron or Wood Posts. When writing for prices give Quantity, Number of Gates, Double and Single, Wanted. We also Manufacture Heavy Iron Fencing, Cresting, Stable Fittings, Fire Shutters and FIRE ESCAPES, Cellar Doors, and Railings, Brass and Iron Grills, WIRE DOOR AND WINDOW SCREENS, and all kinds of WIRE WORK.
TAYLOR & DEAN,
201, 203 & 205 Market St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

A STRANGE STORY.

Three Mysterious Suicides at Mount Popocatapetl.

"All the village residents of Mejapoho, Mexico, which is situated at the base of Mount Popocatapetl, the volcano, were moved by a strange story in 1885," said a writer in the St. Louis Republic. "I was there at the time only for three days, and then only at night, because in the day I was out inspecting the surrounding territory. From what I could learn a number of the sight-seers on the mountain had returned to the village on a night in early June and related that they had seen three men leap down into one of the smaller craters on the mountain's side and bury themselves in the bed of molten lava that bubbled and smoked some distance down. Those who related the tale claimed to have afterward visited the crater and looked into it, but that no traces remained of any such tragedy, except a lone white handkerchief marked E. D., which was picked up near by. This they deposited with the village authorities. I was not filled with credulity in the matter, but I examined the linen and listened to how first one of the strangers ran forward a distance of fifty feet while the other two watched, and when he had come to the edge boldly leaped over; then how the second ran and jumped after, and how the third threw something away and followed his two companions. Those who saw it were not Mexicans at all, but travelers from the United States and Europe. They as well as myself left shortly afterwards, with the inhabitants thoroughly convinced that E. D. was the devil, and that he had returned, claimed two of his victims and forced them to leap alive and well, direct into sheol, without judgment. Last year, while looking over an old paper file in Portland, Ore., I came upon an article in one of the papers which recounted the mysterious disappearance of Edwin Davis, a citizen of Portland, who left for parts unknown in the latter part of April, 1885, and had not been heard from up to that time, which was two weeks after. A note below stated that a young man by the name of Scott had also disappeared from San Francisco a few days later. There was nothing more to it and my inquiry did not bring anything further to light than that Davis had never returned. I think of that incident every little while, and recall the Portland end of it, with a vague wonder as to whether the Edwin Davis of Portland, was the same E. D. who threw away the handkerchief and plunged—the last one of three suicides—over the crater's edge at Mejapoho. If it was not, it still remains a strange coincidence, anyhow."

WHY THE LECTURER STOPPED.

The Snore of a Recumbent Student Ends a Dull Discussion.

There is a certain professor in Boston who lectures before a class of students on a subject extremely abstract and difficult to grasp, and a story is told in the Globe of a situation in which he suddenly found himself one day while lecturing on one of his most abstruse topics. The members of the class had evidently had an inkling of the nature of the lecture on the day in question, for at its beginning the professor faced but half a dozen students. He adjusted his glasses, smiled his pleasantest smile, and, turning to his manuscript, was soon reveling in the intricate and bewildering theories of his favorite subject. Attention from the benches lasted but a short time. There was plenty of room to stretch, and stretch they did. In the course of half an hour every one of those six was either extended at full length or in a semi-recumbent position. If the professor had looked up he would have counted but two heads—the others were lost behind the high-backed benches. Everything was quiet enough to indicate closest interest on the part of the students, and the mind of the professor was far away from mundane environments. Suddenly from one of the benches there came a great, loud, prolonged snore—Morpheus had laid hold of him. The half-awake quintette suppressed their giggles the best they could. The professor dropped his glasses and eyed the two heads with a look of great surprise. He took in the situation immediately, grasped his manuscript and strode out of the room. "And he never went there any more." The course of lectures was completed.

Deplorable Ignorance.

After relating the story of the English lady intending to visit the world's fair, who said that she would prefer to board in the suburbs of Chicago while doing so, and therefore wrote to a friend asking her to engage rooms in Bangor, Me., the Buffalo Commercial comments as follows: "Now this seems very funny; but we have heard of a Boston woman, who made no little of her education, ask if it was the Hudson river that ran from Buffalo to the falls. Nay, more, not a month ago a Buffalonian was asked by a New Yorker who derives his education from a very popular university not a thousand miles from Boston, whether the shortest way from New York to Buffalo was not by the Pennsylvania Central. And when he was mildly assured by his parents that such geographical ignorance was not to his credit, he blushingly answered that he had not traveled much in this country and really did not know anything about the west."

AFFAIRS OF FOREIGNERS.

EGYPT has over 2,000 obelisks.

THE average wages of workingmen in Spain are 40 cents a day.

EUROPEAN goldsmiths make up $34,000,000 into gold plate and jewelry annually.

POMPEY'S pillar at Alexandria was neither erected by Pompey nor to his memory.

THE Jamaica obeah practice, recently the subject of legislation, is identical with the southern voodoo.

MOST of the transportation in Havana, Cuba, is furnished by little horses hitched to a victoria. There are 3,000 of those rigs in that city, and but one horse car line.

UNDER a new electoral law which has passed the lower house in Belgium and is now before the senate, every Belgian aged twenty-five is to be entitled to one vote irrespective of property qualifications, but if he be married he will have two votes.

HAPPENINGS OF THE DAY.

THE first paper published in the Indian territory recently made its appearance.

ONE steamship laden with gin, another with sugar and a third with lemons arrived at Montreal one day last week.

MRS. JENNIE NORTHERN, of Princeton, Ky., died a few days ago from an attack of measles. She was one hundred and ten years old, and leaves a daughter who is ninety years old.

A DEMERARA paper reports the death in that colony of Mr. William Mayers at the authenticated age of one hundred and twenty-six years. Six children, fifty-two grandchildren and fifteen great-grandchildren survive him.

A SYNDICATE of English capitalists are reported to have secured a large tract of land near Manumuskin, Cumberland county, N. J., and will start a fashionable winter resort, to be known as Ariel-in-the-Pines.